DRAUGHT ALE & STOUT
(in Foreign.)
COTTAM & Co.,
Agents,
SHANGHAI BREWERY.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD. LONDON.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 790. 日八初月二十年三十二緒光 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897. 五拜禮 號一冊月二十英港香 THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " ... 3½ "
" " " 3 " ... 2½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1897. [31

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $10,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... $ 7,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS... $10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.—Deputy Chairman.
C. Baumann, Esq.
G. D. Bäsing, Esq. | A. I. Raymond, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | R. L. Richardson, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
David Gubbay, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1897. [7

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [9

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq.
J. T. Lauts, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

Chief Managers,
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per Cent. per Annum.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1897 [7

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association the General Agents, with approval of the Consulting Committee, will on the 3rd January, 1898, issue INTEREST WARRANTS of $5 per Share, PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the same being at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital of the Office for the year 1897.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1897. 1855

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

REVISION OF CURRENCY TARIFFS

REFERRING to the Companies' Circular of 24th June last, senders of telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st January, 1898, until further notice, the currency equivalent of the franc has been fixed at $0.40, at which rate all charges on International telegrams from China will be collected from said date.

Tariff cards will be distributed as soon as they are received from the Head Offices. In the meantime the new charges can be ascertained on reference to our Circular of date, or to the Companies' offices.

(Sd.) F. VON DER PFORDTEN.
Manager-in-China
Hongkong, 29th December, 1897. 1927

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 171.

WEST RIVER; BOARDING CERTIFICATE.

ALL VESSELS Trading from HONGKONG to the WEST RIVER are REQUIRED, for purposes of identification, to comply with the rule hitherto in force for steam-launches, viz.: they must call at either *Gap Pulmoon* or *Changchau* Customs station and undergo inspection or search by the Customs Officer, who will thereupon provide them with a BOARDING CERTIFICATE to show that this regulation has been complied with. This Certificate is to be delivered up to the Customs at Mallowchow or Wongmoon on passing into the River.

E. B. DREW.
Commissioner of Customs.
Customs House,
Canton, 27th December, 1897. [1916

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON	*Malacca*	H. E. Kitcat, R.N.R.....	About 7th Jan.....	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN, &c.	*Shanghai*	E. P. Bishop	About 8th Jan. ...	Freight or Passage *vid* SHANGHAI.
JAPAN, &c.....	*Rohilla*	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	About 9th Jan. ...	Freight or Passage *vid* SHANGHAI.
LONDON &c. ...	*Thames*	E. R. Dowell, R.N.R.	...Noon, 13th Jan....	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON	*Java*	J. Chellew, R.N.R.	About 21st Jan. ...	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1897. [5

W. POWELL & CO.

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS

BICYCLE- JERSEYS

HOSIERY, GAITERS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1897. [19

TRADE MARK.
Hong Names:—
YUEN WO.

TELEPHONE, No. 135.

MADEIRA.....Red Seal ... $18
do. Very Choice .....Blue „ ... 24
MARSALA.....Green „ ... 9
do Choice Old.....Yellow „ ... 12
ALAGA .....Blue „ ... 10
MUSCATEL .....Yellow „ ... 12

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1897. [16

CURRY

TRY THE AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

WHAT? WHY, THAT BEAUTIFUL.

AMERICAN BUTTER

AT

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

$1.60 PER ROLL,

OR IN PATS AT 20 CENTS AND 40 CENTS PER PAT.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1897. [116

THE

CLUB HOTEL,
LIMITED.

No. 5-B, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager.
Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [48

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.
HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS of all kinds.
"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.
ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best quantities.
ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT.....THOS. SKINNER.
DODWELL CARLILL & Co., General Agents.
[245]

PEAK HOTEL.

1350 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL adjoining the Tramway Terminus. FINE HEALTHY LOCATION, Commanding Magnificent View of the City and Harbour, the Mainland of China, and numerous Islands. Cool southerly breezes in Summer, with perfect protection against the North-East winds in winter.

A Covered Way has been constructed from the Station to the Hotel.

THE HOTEL IS NOW UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

GEO. J. CASANOVA, *Manager.*
CITY OFFICE, No. 7, Duddell Street. [353

CHAMPAGNE. 1 doz. quarts. 2 doz. pints.
G. H. MUMM & Co. $35.50 $37.50

WHISKY. 2 doz. bottle.
DEWAR'S "IMPERIAL INSTITUTE" $10.50
McCREADIE'S "SPECIALLY SELECTED" 10.50

PORT WINE. 1 doz. bottle.
GUEDES "3 GRAPE" BRAND $24.00

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Praya Central.
[908]

THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.
Sole Agents for VIN FASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.
Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER
TANSAN.

FLETCHER & CO.
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.
23]

AQUARIUS

(PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY USED.)

"A PERFECT TABLE WATER."

"An Aerated Water of the Highest quality both from a Manufacturing and Sanitary point of view."—JOHN MUTER, PH.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), London (Past President of the Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain.

"Either drink no water at all or drink only distilled water."—*St. James's Gazette*, London.

TELEPHONE—75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Agents.
15, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong, 16th December, 1897 [14

W. BREWER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
ALSO
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF *JUVENILE* AND OTHER BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—BOUND EDITIONS OF THE POETS—OIL COLOUR BOXES—WATER COLOR BOXES—ALBUMS AND LEATHER GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY—PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1897. [18

XMAS. XMAS. XMAS.

HIGH CLASS DINNER WINES.

OLD BURGUNDIES.—Vintages 1878 to 1885. From Gallois Aîne et Chanion, Established 1796.
RED:—Mâcon, Julienas, Fleurie, Savigny, Beaune, Nuits, Pommard, and Bourgogne.
WHITE:—Mâcon, Chablis and Meursault.
SPARKLING:—
White, Red, and Rose BOURGOGNES. White, Red, and Rose POMMARDS.
GOLD PRIZE MEDALS awarded in numerous European Exhibitions.
CHAMPAGNE:—VIN-BARA—Avize (Campagne) Established 1865. CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE NOIRE and CARTE ROSE. Diplome d'Honneur, the highest award in the International Exhibition at Amsterdam, 1895.
GOLD MEDALS at Nice and Anvers Exhibitions 1894, and several other Exhibitions.
PORTS—(Direct from Oporto).
PORTO-DUQUE *Extra*, PORTO VELHO SUPERIOR (Old Superior) and PORTO BURGUNDIES and CHAMPAGNE in Cases of 2 dozen quarts or 4 dozen pints.
PORTS per dozen quarts or Cases of 5 dozen quarts.
PRICE LIST on application to

L. M. ALVARES & CO.,
Telegraph House, 1st Floor, Queen's Road; Entrance through the lane on the left of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. [443

DON'T MISS

THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING SPECIMENS OF THE LATEST

PARISIAN BONBONNIERES

FILLED WITH THE CHOICEST

PARISIAN FONDANTS & CHOCOLATES.

Large and Varied Collection of the Latest and Most Beautiful Novelties. Specialities in Round and Square Boxes, where the Contents is the chief object.

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AT
The Apothecaries Hall, WATKINS & CO. [19

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has long taken the lead in SIMPLIFYING the CONDITIONS and LIBERALISING the CONTRACT of LIFE ASSURANCE, thereby giving greatly increased Security to the Holders of the Company's Policies.

For full Particulars and Rates,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [27

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

AMOUNT INSURED £330,000,000
LOSSES PAID £12,550,000
PREMIUM INCOME £872,000

The Agency of the above Society at Hongkong having this day been transferred to us we are prepared to issue Fire policies at the lowest Current Rates of premium.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1897. [1-m 1829

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [28

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $831,333.33
EQUAL TO ..... }
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1897. [26

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1897. [30

NEW SINGAPORE TOWN HALL.

1. A PREMIUM of £200 is offered for the Design that may be selected for the Singapore Permanent Memorial of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

£100 will be paid to the Designer of the building adjudged by the Committee to be second in merit.

2. The Committee consists of:—
2 Members appointed by the Governor.
2 Members appointed by the Municipal Commissioners.
2 Members appointed by the Subscribers and a Chairman elected by the above.

3. The building must contain the following accommodation:—
(1.) A Town Hall suitable for Public Meetings, Balls, Concerts, &c., about 100 feet by 50 feet, upstairs, with dining or supper room below.
(2.) Theatre to seat about 500.

4. The Designs must be sent in so as to reach Singapore by 30th April, 1898, and can be forwarded direct to the undersigned.

5. The Town Hall must form part of the same building as the Theatre, but the two should not communicate with each other except by the Verandahs.

6. The building to be provided with sufficient dressing, cloak, card and smoking rooms, bars, promenades, &c., and to be surrounded with a Verandah not less than 15 feet in width. The design to provide for the Verandah rails being of iron.

7. Kitchen and accommodation for four servants to be arranged on the roof.

It is proposed to erect the building of grey granite or granite and brick combined.

8. Iron to be used wherever possible in place of wood.

9. No basement required but the lower floor to be raised at least 3 feet above the ground as the site is low.

10. The rainfall in Singapore is very heavy, six inches and more sometimes falling in one day. The roof and guttering should therefore be designed to allow of the rapid escape of a large quantity of water.

11. Tiles are the roofing material of the Straits.

12. The cost of building in Singapore may be taken to be from seven to nine cents of a Straits dollar per cubic foot of whole building.

13. The cost of the building should not exceed $300,000. The climate of Singapore is a perpetual summer, the average temperature being 80 fahrenheit. It is therefore essential that the various rooms should be as open as possible to the outer air and that free ventilation from floor to ceiling should be ensured to every part of the building.

14.—The site is perfectly flat and of ample size to accommodate a building of any design. A plan of the site can be obtained from the Undersigned or from Major CAMERON.

W. EGERTON,
Hon. Secretary to the Permanent Memorial Committee.
Singapore, Straits Settlements, 9th November, 1897. [1718

To-day's Advertisements.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, TO-MORROW, the 1st January, 1898.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED,
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
Hongkong Agency,
F. AUGUSTIN,
Manager.

For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED, HONGKONG,
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
S. CHOH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1919

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-MORROW, the 1st January, 1898.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LD.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary,
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

W. H. PERCIVAL,
Agent,
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

W. H. RAY,
Secretary,
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LD.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

J. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

W. H. T. DAVIS,
Acting Manager,
THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1920

FAREWELL CONCERT
AT
ST. GEORGE'S HALL,
on
FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1898.

Under the Patronage of H.E. the GOVERNOR
PROFESSOR MERCK
(The Eminent Cello Artist)
Assisted by Mons. Giraud, Mr. G. P. Lammert and other well-known lady and gentlemen amateurs will give
A GRAND CONCERT.
Overture at 9 P.M. sharp.
SEATS at ROBINSON & Co's.

ALL SEATS'.....$2

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1936

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 582.

IT is hereby notified that Artillery Practice will be carried out on THURSDAY, the 6th January, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from Wong-nei-chong Gap to Deep Water Bay, with 7-pounder R.M.L. Guns. Sixty-six rounds will be FIRED at two barrel targets or sampans 50 yards from the shore and two canvas screens 12 feet by 4 feet on the beach.

The distance to the beach is about 1,650 yards. No shot will be fired at less than that range; picquets of observation will be stationed on each flank.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1935

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOOCHOW,"
Captain Blackbourne, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st January, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December 1897. [1928

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 2nd January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1933

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1934

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"BENLEDI,"
Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th January.

Application for Freight should be made in advance as there is only a limited space available.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1937

To-day's Advertisement.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, CONTINENTAL PORTS, RIVER PLATE, &c.)

THE Company's Steamship
"KAISOW,"
E. Warrall, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th January.

To be followed by the Steamship
"CHINGWO."

For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. 1932

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [1506

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address:—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brand in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [6

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A postcard, addressed to the Hongkong Postmaster General, was delivered this week by the Post Office coolies to the manager of the Hongkong Hotel! We do not believe the P. M. G. is usually to be found in the hotel, but his own men ought to know him best. The Government ought simply to get rid of the cheap coolie element in the Post Office and pay for a staff of efficient Europeans—there are plenty to be had, of the right sort; with the present motley assortment of superannuated sampan-wallahs, the methods of business are frequently such as to suggest that P. M. G. ought to stand for Pretty Much Groggy, and P. O. for Perticklar Orrible.

* * *

But we may comfort them in the kind words of that touching ballad, "The men that fought at Minden,"

Do not be discouraged, 'Eving is your 'elper,
There's other dam sweeps like you!

* * *

Somebody in the north last week sent all the U.S. Consular mails for all the China and Korean ports to Hongkong, instead of distributing them in Japan to their various destinations. Christmas is a pleasant time to be getting all the mail matter obtainable, whether rightly or wrongly. Many people in cosy old-fashioned homes show their sympathy for lonesome exiles in the East, by sending out plum-cake and such things. We don't happen to know whether this was the sort of mail the Consul got, but if so, all he needed was a copper-lined stomach and a brass-bound conscience, and he could sail in and celebrate for the whole consular service.

* * *

There has been a good deal of trouble over the stoppage of rice exports, but there is really no particular blame attachable to anybody. The law of China prohibits the exportation of rice to any foreign country, presumably for fear of famine; and in the treaties there is a stipulation to the same effect. Rice may go from one Chinese port to another, but not abroad. Some years ago the Viceroy of Kwangtung made an exemption for the benefit of the Chinese living in Hongkong and Macao; they should be allowed to get a fair quantity per year for their own use, on the express understanding that they must not send it abroad. The export allowed to Hongkong is 500,000 piculs per annum, Macao about half that, and perhaps other Chinese communities in foreign countries may have been considered. It is not that the Chinaman abroad would starve; it is not that China is the only food-producing country in the world, but simply that the Chinaman, like the European, gets fanciful about his food when he can afford it, and wants what he used to have at home. To a meat-eating barbarian, all rice is rice, but to the rice-eating races there are marvellous differences, as clearly definable as brands of tobacco or spirits. Thus, a Japanese who has to live on Chinese rice for a time makes as much fuss about it as an Italian with porridge or an Irishman with macaroni. How often do we lament "The beef here isn't like what you get at home!"

* * *

So a prescribed quantity has been permitted to go out of China; and this year, the first time on record, we believe, the limit has been exceeded, and so the outflow has to be checked. That is the whole case in a nutshell. We can hardly blame the Chinese authorities for doing the best they know to prevent the horrors of famine; too often they fail. Now, it appears the check has had the effect of letting down the price of rice in the interior; it was getting dangerously dear, especially since there has been a shortage of rice crops in other countries. Chinese rice does not affect the world's supply, but the world's crops affect the supply in China, for usually China imports a good deal from southern countries. Now, in the the United States there are many Cantonese, who are prosperous enough to indulge their fancy for special brands of rice, and the stoppage of exports has been a heavy blow to this particular branch of trade. Also it hit Macao very hard, for Macao has a large and very poor population, whose supplies were altogether cut off. Representations being made through the regular channels, the Viceroy has been induced (as our Macao correspondent reported this week) to allow a small quantity to go through, and possibly he may be prevailed on to similarly favour Hongkong and America, where there is not indeed the same potent plea as in Macao, but there is an urgent demand for certain sorts of rice, and there are merchants whose inability to meet the demand means injury to their business.

* * *

The Chinese in Tonkin have stolen a march on the French. The pirates and ruffians of the border have waited for the gradual shifting of the inadequate military forces to stations near the frontier; then Mr. BRIGAND quietly comes down to the capital and raids it with impurity, seizing a favourable moment when the whole native population is indignant at the institution of a salt monopoly and is willing to aid anybody "agin the Gov'mint." So they set Hanoi on fire in four quarters simultaneously, looted a lot of European houses killed several Europeans, and disappeared. The executions which followed amount to nothing.

* * *

The kerosene-dealers of Wuchow completely suspended operations on the 22nd December, and a notice was issued by the Kwangtung Guild, calling them to assemble and "discuss the situation." It is impossible to make out exactly whether this meant a meeting to make arrangements with the monopolists in conformity with the official programme, or a meeting to combat the monopoly. Anyhow nobody attended the meeting, and nothing has been done. An embargo is laid on all the kerosene stocks in Chinese hands at Wuchow, and the trade is at a standstill. It so happens that the rival product, peanut-oil, is scarce this year; the Chinese say that the presence of kerosene in the land renders the soil sterile, but as a matter of fact the soil has been getting worked out and the last three years were poor ones for peanuts. Moreover, the extended use of kerosene has rendered peanut-oil less remunerative, and so the production has naturally decreased, with the result that what little demand survives has had to be satisfied at enhanced rates. This curious paradox of a declining industry is not unusual.

* * *

Meantime, the mandarins are in a fair way to succeed in stifling the foreign trade on the West River, if this precedent of the kerosene monopoly is permitted to be established. It was tried once before, and failed. Then terminal duties were put on transit-pass goods after reaching their destination, and this also was denounced as illegal and finally suppressed. The treaties stipulate clearly enough that no article of trade shall be subject to a monopoly except salt. But if kerosene is allowed to be "farmed," then piece-goods, and flour, and every item of trade will gradually follow suit, and trade in China will be exclusively official perquisites.

* * *

Of course, we can sympathise with the poor officials; our sympathy is always warm on that side, though appearances may not be that way. But it is easy to understand that a man who has devoted large sums of money and the labours of a lifetime to the acquisition of official rank, is indignant when suddenly told by a lot of red-headed savages that he does wrong in getting his money back by old-established and well-recognised methods. A Chinaman does not enter official life for the sake of his health; he is after the dollars, just as keenly as the rest of us. He sinks a fortune in an investment, to wit an official berth, and it is distinctly hard on him to be suddenly told in his old age that he is to get no return on his outlay because foreigners disapprove of that system and make a fearful fuss over it. We have no desire to whitewash any official, Chinese or otherwise; quite the contrary! But it cannot be denied that the mandarins have laid out their money on very well understood conditions, and they are now being deprived of what they were practically promised. Still, we cannot help that; as far as foreigners are concerned, the system must be suppressed, and the time to suppress it is now, while the kererosene monopoly is in its inception.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, December 29th.

M. Pichon, the French Minister at Rio de Janiero, has been transferred to Peking.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

There is a serious recrudescence of the plague in Bombay.

BYE ELECTION.

Lord Charles Beresford, the Unionist candidate, replaces the late Sir Frank Lockwood as member for York City.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.

Russia proposes Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW being New Year's Day, there will be no issue of this paper, and the office will be closed all day. We wish our readers

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE buying rate for sovereigns is $10.18 per £.

THERE will be a watchnight Service held in Union Church this evening at 11.15.

THE *Grafton's* departure has been postponed until to-morrow (Saturday), the 1st January.

THE Synagogue case has at last been finished and the litigants are only awaiting for the judgment.

*** WE present to our readers to-day, in the supplement of this issue, a "Chronicle of Events" for the year 1897.

WE have received from Messrs. H. Price & Co., late Gande Price & Co., of No. 12 Queen's Road, Hongkong, a handsome office wall calendar for next year.

A FRESH fish hawker, who has been brought up some four or five times for pursuing his calling without a license, was to-day fined $5, in default fourteen days.

IN the football match between the Hongkong Colts and H.M.S. *Alacrity*, played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the latter won by two goals to *nil*.

VOLUNTEER'S gun practice at bay East of Deep Water Bay to-morrow. Corps parade at Head quarters at 10 a.m. Transport will be provided. Full muster is desired.

A QUARRELSOME old dame, who appears to find pleasure in annoying a neighbour, a Shanghai woman, was to-day bound over to keep the peace for three months, one surety of $25 being demanded.

THE match, Kowloon *v.* H.K.F.C., resulted in an easy victory for the Kowloon laddies by one goal to nil. Besides scoring a goal Kowloon had lots of "shots" and had better forwards than the Club.

THE seventh annual Athletic Sports of the Taikoo Club will be held to-morrow at Quarry Bay. If the weather continues fair, a very enjoyable day will be spent, for the Taikoo community is well-known for its hospitality and thorough goodfellowship!

A CHINAMAN, who was charged by his sweetheart with stealing twenty-one pieces of clothing valued at $75, was brought up at the Magistracy to-day, charged with the theft. His fair one, however, seemed to have relented and at her request his Worship discharged the accused.

THE Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration notifies that on and after the 1st January, 1898, the following charges will come into force for telegrams to be forwarded through the Administration's lines "via Helampo" from Hongkong.

To	Rate per word.
Europe	$2.80
New York City	$3.30
Washington, D.C.	$3.40
Illinois (Chicago)	$3.45
California, Colorado	$3.55

THE illegal possession of three mace of opium cost a woman $10 at the Magistracy to-day. Two male offenders in the same class were also ordered to contribute like amounts. In each of these cases Mr. J. J. Spooner, chief excise officer of the Opium Farm prosecuted, and he seldom if ever fails to get a conviction. In one case, to-day, however, the prosecution miscarried, as what had been seized as ten taels of opium proved to be only ten taels of treacle and other stuff, to be used as medicine.

NEWS has reached Hongkong that the Japanese steamer *Naha Maru* was wrecked on the Pescadores on Christmas Eve, with a loss of seventy lives. No particulars are to hand and we are unable to identify the steamer. She may be some small Japanese trading vessel or she may be the new cable steamer which has been out here not many months. The regular name of the cable steamer is *Oki Nawa*, so called after the principal place in the Loochoo Islands, and which the Japanese usually call "Naha" simply. The Formosan coast and the Pescadores are so badly lighted as to be a disgrace to a progressive race like the Japanese.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Nam Pak Hong Guild.....$300

THE Post Office will be closed on New Year's Day and Monday, the 3rd January, except from 8 to 9 a.m. Correspondence for Peak and Kowloon may be posted up to 9 a.m. The Night Box will be kept open. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed on both days.

THE assault case da Souza *v.* Pearson came on for hearing at the Magistracy again to-day, and it resulted in Mr. Wodehouse dismissing the case. He characterised complainant's action as being wrong and said that the assault, if any, was quite justified. His Worship ordered complainant to leave the Court at once when he attempted to expostulate.

THE Law Union and Crown (Fire and Life) Insurance Co. has two novel and elegant designs for 1898 calendars. One is a date-block on a black and silver card in the shape of the Company's seal surmounted by a crown. The other is a distinct advance on all that we have seen in the way of insurance calendars. It is on the revolving dial principle, most substantially built and handsomely finished in black leather, with brass filagree corners and "facings," and fitted moreover with an opal memo tablet, pencil, and slot. The Hongkong agents of the "Law Union and Crown" are Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., who also send a plain and unpretentious but neat and useful calendar for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

A NUMBER of the leading men in the Philippine rebellion are in Hongkong at present and to-day a *Telegraph* reporter tried to interview some of the gentlemen. All seemed to be under orders to know nothing and the reporter was politely informed that "the rebellion was supressed." In fact, in one quarter the reporter was told by a newly arrived "Filipino" that they were under orders to say nothing. The Philippine visitors number some 42 in all, and Senor Emilio Aguinaldo is the head man of the party. Ostensibly they have just come along here because the trouble is over and they did not know a quieter place to come to. A good many people are of opinion that it would not at all have been conducive to the Senor's health to have remained in the Philippines and, putting that and that together, perhaps they are right.

MR. H. Baskerville-Mason, the local representative of the Sanitas Disinfectant Company has forwarded us some interesting literature in the shape of pamphlets dealing with the Sanitas preparations. One *brochure* is full of useful hints as regards the disinfection of rooms, wounds, animals, &c.; another treats of experiments made with Sanitas as a germicide, by an eminent physician, and yet another is devoted to an explanation of what Sanitas is. Judging by the credentials of the company, who make everything, from a sheep dip to a wash for turning raven tresses golden, their articles are of first class quality, and in a place like Hongkong a disinfectant with the merits of Sanitas should be well appreciated. The Company also issue a very handy little diary for the vest pocket, with discount and interest tables. Mr. Baskerville-Mason has travelled extensively in India and Australia and his firm, of which Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F. I. C., F. C. S., is the managing director, have the satisfaction of knowing that Sanitas was used with good results during the plague in India.

MR. ERICH GEORG'S Weekly Share List, dated Hongkong, Friday, December 31st, says:—Business has been interrupted by the Christmas holidays, but a fair amount of transactions have been put through since, and the market shows a very firm tendency. To-day's settlements are likely to pass off well. A few Hongkong and Shanghais have been done at 176 per cent. prem. cash, at which figure a few small lots are wanted, while time shares (for March and April) are in good demand at last quoted rates, holders demanding an advance on same. The London rate is £41 10s. 0d. A few National B changed hands at $223. Unions are on offer at $229; China Traders sold at $70 and are steady. North Chinas have sellers at Tls. 108, and Yangtsze from Shanghai at $140, the latter without finding buyers, while the former may be placed at Tls. 105. Cantons have come into some demand, and several parcels changed hands at $155½. Straits go begging at $17. Shipping Shares.—A rather large business has been in progress in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at $28 to $28½ cash, also at $29 for 28th February next, and cash shares are inquired for at $28½; it appears as if all the weak holders have been cleared out and that confidence in this stock is gradually making itself felt again. Indo-Chinas changed hands at $52, and more shares are wanted; several of the Co.'s steamers have been chartered for the rice trade between Saigon and Japan at remunerative rates. China and Manilas are unchanged, while Douglases, which have been done on time at private rates, are in demand at $57 cash. China Mutuals without business; shares could easily be placed at quotations, or even a little better. China Sugars, after weakening to sales at $118 on Friday afternoon, came into demand again on Tuesday, when $119 was paid, and later on $120, while yesterday the cash rate rose to $122, and for delivery on 28th February next $127. Luzons, on the other hand, are weak with sellers at $37, in spite of the report that the rebellion in the Philippines has been crushed and that trade is going on well again. Punjoms sold at $88 to $3.85 for ordinaries and $1.40 to $1.50 for preference shares, closing strong. Charbonnages have advanced to $130 sales. New Balmorals sold and have further sellers at $1.40 for ordinary and $1.50 for preference shares; the daily papers of 30th instant print a letter from the mine dated 3rd instant. Jelebus sold and have sellers at $2. Raubs changed hands at $21½ to $22½ and are in demand at latter rate, also at equivalent rates on time. Oliver's B fetched $7½ to $8 and have further buyers; the daily papers of 30th instant print a letter from the mine dated 3rd instant, and a telegram received on 29th instant reports a further crushing of 102 tons of quartz from the Eureka Mine, yielding half an ounce of gold to the ton; the Eureka shaft has reached a depth of 300 feet. Great Eastern and Caledonians changed hands to a considerable extent at $3, and more shares being unavailable at that rate, we may soon see an improvement in rates, as advices from the mine continue to be good; in levelling the ground, fifteen feet away from the Great Eastern shaft, for a whip road, two reefs were unearthed, one being a small one and the other 18 inches wide, both showing a little gold. This discovery is of importance as further showing the value of the property, but it is not intended to sink another shaft there, as the reefs can be worked from the main shaft, which will be done as soon as same has reached a depth of 200 feet; the quartz is of a beautifully clean appearance,

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

The 13th ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the office, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, to-day. Mr. Hart Buck presided and there were also present Messrs. J. Orange and C. Ewens (consulting directors), H. Humphreys, H. Wicking, Geo. Murray Bain, and A. H. Mancell.

The Chairman said, Gentlemen:—The report has been in your hands for several days, so with your permission I will take it as read. You will be pleased to find that our returns are steadily increasing, and we are this year able to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. against 6 per cent. last year. I think I can safely say that almost everything points to a continued steady increase in our earnings, particularly as the new road now in course of construction will open up Magazine Gap and is locally to the Tram service. The closing of the Mount Austin Hotel has of course been a loss to us since 1st October, but when it is again inhabited we expect to more than recover any loss that has been sustained. I do not, however, wish shareholders to take too sanguine a view of the future, for we must bear in mind that with the low exchange one of the principal items of our expenditure, that is the coals, costs us about 3 more than it did when we first took the management of the Company. The price of coal also has considerably increased and we do not anticipate any reduction of prices for some time to come. At the same time we feel confident that shareholders will continue to receive a steady return on their investments. Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. G. Murray Bain asked what arrangements had been made about a new Superintendent.

The Chairman said he was pleased to say that the committee had appointed Mr. Byers. He was at present chief engineer of the *Fushun* and he was well known in Hongkong. He had been particularly recommended for the post and he thought the company had been particularly fortunate in getting him.

The adoption of the report and balance sheet was unanimously carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Mancell, the retiring consulting Committee, Messrs. Ewens and Orange, were re-elected and Messrs. H. Fullerton Henderson and W. H. Potts were re-elected as auditors.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday morning in consequence of to-morrow being a bank holiday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G.)

December 31st.

D. GUBBAY AND OTHERS *v.* E. R. BELILIOS.

The plaintiffs, Messrs. D. Gubbay, A. J. Raymond and A. J. David, sued on behalf of the Jewish Community of Hongkong for the recovery of Inland Lot No. 1387 from the defendant.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Thomson, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) for the defendant.

Mr. Francis continued his argument when the Court resumed to-day. He said that there was nothing in the special conditions of the Government sale which prevented or would tend to prevent the erection of a Synagogue on that ground or on any portion of it. Why did not Mr. Belilios communicate with his co-trustees if his opinion was that a Synagogue would not have been allowed? Why did he write his subsequent letters if he thought so? Mr. Belilios stated that had bought the land entirely for himself but if this was so why did he write his subsequent letters if there was an obstacle which he could not overcome? He submitted that it was perfectly clear that Mr. Danby's statements as to his intention on 28th April were not correct as his letter to Mr. Cooper condemned it. Then again it was noteworthy in Mr. Danby's letter that he contended very strongly that the upper lots should be put up at a smaller figure than the lower lot, as being put up at public auction there would be keen competition especially in this case. What did he mean by "in this case?" The only other case mentioned in his letter was in reference to the application for the lower site, 1381, and with reference to that ground there would be no competition as it was known that it was wanted for a Synagogue. If Mr. Belilios had been under the impression that the principal members of the Jewish Community were averse to the site and if he was distinctly and deliberately contemplating using the three sites together for two villas capable of being converted into one, how came he to write the letter to Mr. Silas saying that the sale was fixed for a certain date and asked that all the trustees should be present to prevent competition? How came Mr. Belilios to write that letter if he thought that conditions of sale prevented the building of a Synagogue? Mr. Belilios, a wealthy member of the Community, suggesting this and also that they were in want of funds was simply absurd. What an absurdity for Mr. Belilios to write that letter if he thought at that time that the Jewish Community would not take over the ground. If he had some idea in his mind to build a handsome house for himself on the ground he was betraying the confidence of the trustees in inviting them to the sale to prevent outside competition. It would be a dishonour and discredit to himself if his statement turned out to be true. Counsel refused to take Mr. Belilios' own words, to the injury to his character and his reputation. Mr. Belilios had made a mistake. The trustees did not attend because Mr. Silas had made enquiries and found that nobody was going to compete for the ground. Would Mr. Belilios have written the letter if he intended deliberately going and purchasing that land for himself and not for the Jewish Community? Considering that he was a member of the Community specially appointed for the purpose of purchasing that site, was it not his duty if he had changed his mind, to have written that he was going to buy the ground for himself and that if the trustees wanted it they should go and bid for it? The trustees were induced to believe that Mr. Belilios was going to bid for the land for them and there was no necessity for them to attend and counsel submitted that Mr. Belilios had stopped, and stopped for ever, to say that he had attended that sale on behalf of the Jewish Community. That letter to the Comunity put the trustees off their guard. Counsel submitted that that letter alone was sufficient to satisfy the Court as to the effect of that simple transaction and it was also sufficent to entitle the Court to declare Mr. Belilios a constructive trustee of the land for the Jewish Community. If Mr. Belilios purchased the ground as the agent or representative of the Jewish Community or if he was conducting himself at that time to induce them to think that he was so acting and prevented them taking any steps in getting the land, he was in law their agent, their representative, their trustee, with respect to that land. The facts showed clearly that Mr. Belilios was at the sale as the representative of the Jewish Community and

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1897.

JANUARY.

1st.—Chief Justice Carrington knighted. Mrs. Brumfield accidentally burnt to death at Shanghai.
2nd.—Treaty between Spain and Japan signed at Madrid.
3rd.—Attack on the American Methodist Mission at Ngu Cheng.
4th.—Telegram from Manila reporting the rout of 3,000 rebels by General Galbis and 200 men.—Massacre of British officials near Benin.
5th.—Trial of Mrs. Carew for the murder of her husband at Yokohama commenced.
6th.—Twelve men injured by the explosion of a torpedo at the Hangchow Powder Works.
7th.—A meeting of Kowloon Residents resolved to petition the Government to build a school in Kowloon.—The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund opened.
8th.—*Hiru Maru* sunk by collision with the *Ryoho Maru*.—Lawrence Rozario accidentally shot by the Rev. Father Carvalho at Malacca.
9th.—Strike of ricksha coolies in Singapore.
10th.—The yacht *Active* run down and sunk by a junk in Hongkong Harbour.
11th.—Death of Empress Dowager of Japan.—Roxas and 12 other rebels shot at Manila.—Miss Jacob arrested and charged with murder at Yokohama in connection with the Carew case.—Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty signed at Washington.
13th.—Fire on the s.s. *Fau Sang* in Hongkong Harbour.
14th.—Suicide of Corp. Bates, R.E., at Hongkong.—European Commission's Cretan Gendarmerie Scheme accepted by the Porte.
15th.—A Chinese secret society distributed circulars througout Hongkong urging the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of China.
16th.—Lekin proclamation issued by the Kwantung authorities.
17th.—Shocks of Earthquake all over Japan.—The Tsar reported in bad health.
18th.—Fire at 138 Jervois St., house gutted.—Sir John Carrington congratulated upon his knighthood by the Bar.
20th.—Census of Hongkong taken; population 1897—226,382; 1891—217,273.—Death of Mme. Hippolyte Carnot, mother of President Carnot.
22nd.—The Press of Hongkong thanked for assistance by the Navy League.—Death of Sir Isaac Pitman.
23rd.—Meeting surviving members of the 1887 Jubilee Committee called by H.E. the Governor to consider steps for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.—Death of Rev. Father Faura, Director of Manila Observatory.—Accident to a passenger junk in Hai Tang Straits; over 100 lives lost.
25th.—Terrible fire in Saigon; damage $1,000,000.
26th.—Loss of the French transport *Canton* near Tourane.—Treaty between Japan and Portugal signed at Lisbon.
27th.—Armed gang robbery at 155 Praya West.
28th.—Shanghai Muncipal election.—Resolutions urging the strengthening of the Navy passed by the Navy League.
29th.—Armed gang robbery in Singapore.—Persons on relief work in India numbered 2,026,000.
30th.—Collision between the s.s. *Echigo Maru* and H.M.S. *Narcissus* in Chemulpo harbour.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—Chinese Imperial Post office commenced operations.—Mrs. Carew sentenced to death at Yokohama for the murder of her hnsband.—Arbitration Treaty reported to the U.S. Senate.
2nd.—Chinese New Year.—Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty signed.
3rd.—Fire at 213 Praya West; house gutted.—The s.s. *Sanku Maru* run down by a N. Y. K. steamer; 50 lives lost.
4th.—Mrs. Carew's sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.—Agreement for the opening of the West River signed at Peking.
5th.—The charge of murder against Miss Jacob withdraw.—The barque *Mary Curry* burnt at Iloilo.—The Prince of Wales proposed a shilling hospital fund.
6th.—Nine rebels, including a Spanish officer, shot at Manila.—Indian Relief Works employing 2,467,000.
8th.—The Russian Flagship *Rurik* docked at Hunghom; the largest vessel ever docked there.—Manifesto issued by the Young Turks to Ambassadors.
9th.—Demonstration by coolies at Saigon against the increased poll tax.
10th.—Hard fighting occurred throughout Crete.—Prince George of Greece assumed command of the torpedo boats to be sent in aid of Crete.
11th.—Six cases of small-pox on the R.M.S. *Empress of India*.—A Chinese boat-woman murdered at Aplichau.—Greece informed the Powers she could not longer remain a mere spectator of events in Crete.
12th.—Suicide of Mr. J. Petersen at Kowloon.—Prince George of Greece arrived at Canea with 4 torpedo boats.
13th.—Earthquake in Formosa.
14th.—The Governor General of the Philippines left Manila to personally conduct operations against the rebels at Cavite.
15th.—Fire at the Government Offices, Hongkong.—H.E. Sr. Jose Maria de Souza Horto e Costa, Governor of Macao, left for Europe.—The Powers took possession of Canea.—Indian Report shows 2,750,000 on relief.
16th.—Spanish victories reported at St. Domingo, Tranquero, and Pamplona in the Philippines.—Mr. Rhodes examined by the S. African Committee.
17th.—The s.s. *Oigawa Maru* launched at Osaka.
19th.—Silang, Luzon, captured by the Spaniards.—Greek troops attacked the Turks at Platania.
20th.—Armed gang robbery at 264, Queen's Road Central.
21st.—Insurgents near Canea bombarded by the foreign squadron. Indian Relief Works supporting 2,948,000.
22nd.—Suicide, at Hongkong, of Capt. J. H. Ward, R.M.L.I., of H.M.S. *Grafton*.
23rd.—Hunan Land Telegraph Line commenced.
24th.—Death of the Hon. Martin Lister.
25th.—Manila unsuccessfully attacked by the Rebels.—Plague at Bombay; 7,638 cases, 6,198 deaths.
26th.—The Imperial Bank of China sanctioned by the Emperor.—The Woosung Railway commenced.
27th.—New Storm Warnings issued from the Hongkong Observatory.—Indian Relief supplied to 3,141,000.
28th.—Fire at 124 Jervois St.; house gutted.—Hierapeta threatened by 15,000 men.—Turkish soldiers concentrated in Macedonia.

MARCH.

1st.—Capt. Fukahori and 14 Japanese soldiers massacred in Formosa.—Min Yang Wan appointed Korean Ambassador to the Diamond Jubilee.—Gold standard adopted by Japan.
3rd.—Fire at the Yuyuan Cotton Mills, Shanghai.—Reported capture of Maraquina, Luzon, by the Royalists.
4th.—Ugon, Bulucan, captured by the Royalists.—Baron Hayashi appointed Japanese Minister to Russia.—Loss of the Dutch liner *Utrecht* off Ushant.
5th.—Fifty eight rebels shot at Manila.—H.E. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, banquetted by the Chinese of Hongkong.—The Porte accepted the Recommendation of the Powers of Cretan Autonomy.
6th.—Great Fire in Manila; over 400 houses burned.—Serious riots at Kwala Lumpur.—Greek troops concentrating on the Thessalian frontier.
7th.—Subsidence of blocks on the Reclamation, Hongkong; one woman killed....Loss of the s.s. *Glamorganshire* on Rosslyn Reef.—Suicide of Mr. R. Paneth near Yokohama.
8th.—H.M.S. *Porpoise* left the China station.—H.E. Chang Yin Huan appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Diamond Jubilee.—Saltran, Luzon, captured by the Royalists and General Larolo killed.—Greek Government replied to the note of the Powers.
9th.—The Royalist attack on San Nicholas, Luzon, repulsed by the rebels.
10th.—Loss of the s.s. *Tsuru Maru* near Nanao Japan.—Death of Rev. Father Leymet from hydrophobia at Penang.
11th.—H.E. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, presented with an address by the Chinese of Hongkong.—Fighting at Selino.—Death of Prof. Henry Drummond.
12th.—Mr. Shiba Shiro appointed Japanese Minister to Siam.
14th.—Autonomy for Crete officially conceded.
15th.—A murdered Chinese woman found in a trunk in a Hongkong lodging-house, her husband tried and afterwards acquitted of murder.—Six thousand troops left Athens for the Thessalonian frontier.
16th.—Newchwang Harbour opened for the season.—Severe fighting occurred near Retimo and Candea.
17th.—Revs. Maus and Diehl attacked and robbed by Chinese pirates near Tungkun.—Greek schooner sunk by an Austrian warship.
19th.—Fire at Jardine's Silk Factory, Shanghai, damage Tls. 175,000.—The 1st. Regt. of Greek infantry with the Crown Prince left Athens.
20th.—Slight shocks of earthquake at Yokohama.—Turkish fleet left Constantinople for Gallipolli.
21st.—Formal blockade of Crete commenced.
22nd.—Seoul Chemulpo Railway commenced.—Turkish attempt to provision Malaxa repulsed.
23rd.—Collapse of a building in East Street, Hongkong, 1 killed and 5 injured. Hongkong Football Challenge Shield, won by the *Centurions*.
24th.—Jubilee Celebration Committee appointed.
25th.—Reported capture of Imus, Luzon, by the Royalists. Opening of the Hall of the Union Church, Hongkong. Fire at Canton damage Tls. 30,000.—Insurgents attacked the Turkish blockhouse at Malaxa.
26th.—An amnesty granted to all Philippine rebels who surrendered.
27th.—Khorat Railway opened by the King of Siam.
28th.—Persons employed on Indian Relief Works numbered 2,811,000.
29th.—Coinage of silver discontinued at the Imperial Japanese Mint.—Fighting near Retimo.
30th.—Highway robbery at Yaumati; $585 stolen.—Foreign ironclads defended the Turks in Fort Izzedin, Canea, gainst the Cretans.
31st.—H.M. Ships *Endymion* and *Minerva*, with relief crews, arrived in Hongkong.—Fighting near Canea continued.

APRIL.

1st.—Fire at 14 Cross Street; house gutted.
3rd.—Address presented to Dr. Eitel by the Chinese of Hongkong.
4th.—Klondyke gold discoveries reported.
5th.—Wheelbarrow riots at Shanghai.
6th.—Shanghai Wheelbarrow Tariff postponed until 1st July on account of riots. Robbery of 75,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Rangoon.
7th.—Mr. H. A. O'Brien accidentally poisoned himself at Singapore.—Great indignation meeting at Shanghai; the action of the Consuls and the Municipal Council in connection with the Wheelbarrow Riots denounced.
8th.—H.M. the King of Siam left Bangkok for England.
9th.—Six Hongkong policemen received good conduct medals.—Greek irregulars gave battle to the Turks at Metsoro.
10th.—Collision at Shanghai between the steamers *Teucer* and *Kalgan*; both badly damaged.
11th.—Fire at 351 and 353 Queen's Road Central; both houses gutted.
12th.—H.E. Sir Claude Macdonald arrived in Hongkong and left the same day for Canton.
13th.—The cruisers *Endymion*, *Minerva*, and *Undaunted* left Hongkong with time-expired crews. The new Hangchow Mint commenced coining cash.
14th.—Suicide of Mr. Geo. Hubbard.—Indian Relief numbers amounted 2,853,000.
15th.—General Polavieja, Governor General of the Philippines, resigned and left for Spain.—Fighting began at Karya.
16th.—Departure of Dr. Eitel.—Severe fighting between Greek and Turkish troops near Nezero.
17th.—Battle of Maluna Pass began.—Battle of Karya.
18th.—The Greeks driven back from Maluna Pass to Larissa.
19th.—Murder of a French priest by Chinese in Kwangsi.—Greeks defeated at Gritzovali.
20th.—Col. Hunt, U.S. Consul, thrown from his horse and injured.—Sir Claude Macdonald met the Hongkong Branch of the China Association.—Rev. J. S. Collins drowned near Kucheng.—Greek fleet bombarded Prevesa.
21st.—H.E. Sir Claude Macdonald left for Macao.—Fire at 99 Jervois St.; 3 lives lost.—Fire on the s.s. *Belgic*.—A public meeting at Shanghai passed a vote of censure on the Municipal Council for its action anent the Wheelbarrow Riots; the Council resigned.—Greek fleet bombarded Platomona.—Turks defeated at Salagora.—Imarch captured by Greeks.
22nd.—The Szechuen Famine Fund raised in Shanghai amounted to Tls. 14,020.—Attempted assassination of the King of Kaly.
23rd.—Tigress shot at Sauchong, West River, by Lieuts. Dawson and Davies, R.A.—Greeks abandoned Kritiri and retreated to Larissa, and were defeated at Pentepigada Pass.
24th.—Greeks spiked their guns and evacuated Larissa.
25th.—Destructive fire at 99 Winglok St.—The Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter.—Pentipigada recaptured by the Turks.
26th.—The Jubilee Celebration Committee decided on a Women's Hospital and Jubilee Road as permanent memorials.—Yokohama Dock opened.—The Chinese Government decided to establish a naval station at Kiaochow.—Volo surrendered to the Turks.
27th.—Turks repulsed at Velestino.
28th.—Dr. Ayres presented with a farewell address by the Police.
29th.—Departure of Dr. Ayres.—Greeks defeated in Epirus and retreated to Arta.
30th.—H.M.S. *Rattler* left to survey the West River.

MAY.

1st.—Inauguration of the Hospicio do S. C. de Jesus, Hongkong.—Suicide of the Chief Engineer of the German warship *Princess Wilhelm* at Yokohama.
2nd.—Prince Arisugawa left Yokohama for London as special Jubilee Ambassador.
3rd.—Mrs. Carew arrived and was confined in Victoria Gaol.—Twenty Taipingshan lots put up to auction; no bidders.—The Greek Government decided to continue the war.
4th.—Great find of ancient coins in the Chusan district, Hupeh.—About 140 lives lost by the burning of the Paris Charity Bazaar.
5th.—Reported Royalist victories in Cavite; 600 killed and 200 prisoners taken.—The Anglo American Arbitration Treaty finally rejected by the United States Senate.—Turks repulsed at Velestino.
6th.—The Sanitary Board passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Ayres for services rendered.—Severe gale at Ningpo and Chusan; 500 lives lost.—Pharsala captured by the Turks.
7th.—Macao made a free port.—The Turks entered Velestino.
8th.—Taito-tu, Formosa, attacked by brigands and $44,000 looted.—Proclamation *re* treatment of foreigners issued by the Wuchau-fu Prefect.—Volo captured by the Turkish army.
9th.—Mutiny of Chinese troops at Woosung; ringleaders executed.—Greek army recalled from Crete.
10th.—Mrs. Longford assaulted by Japanese coolies at Kobe.
11th.—The Powers proposed mediation between Turkey and Greece.
12th.—Hon. W. Chatham appointed Water authority.—The Chinese Government reported to have arranged with a British syndicate for a Loan of £16,000,000.
13th.—Hon. T. H. Whitehead fined $25 for riding on the sidewalk.—Reported capture of the last Rebel stronghold in Cavite.
14th.—The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce protested against the proposed Naval Yard extension as tending to silt up the harbour.—British and German Ministers opposed the Belgian contract for a Chinese Railway.—Fierce battle fought near Gribovo.
15th.—Strike of stevedore coolies at Yokohama.—The Porte informed the Ambassadors on what terms they would grant an armistice.
17th.—Amnesty terms published in Manila *Gazette*.—Four "flower boats" capsized at Canton; many lives lost.—The American Minister at Peking protested against the Franco-Belgian contract.—Severe fighting at Domoko.
18th.—Prospectus of Mr. Reid's International Institute at Peking issued.
19th.—Anti-foreign riots reported in the Yangtze Valley.—Capsize of the s.s. *Sri Hong Ann* near Malacca; 110 lives lost.
20th.—Loss of the *Ardmore* in Gaspar Straits.—Armistice of 17 days declared between Turkey and Greece.
21st.—The Russian Embassy arrived at Peking.
22nd.—Two coiners strangled at Peking.—Blackwall Tunnel opened by the Prince of Wales.
24th.—The M.M. mail steamer *Sydney* returned to Shanghai with a damaged shaft.
25th.—Collision between the *Turbo* and *Tientsin* at Shanghai; damage slight.—The reply of the Powers to the Turkish conditions of peace given.
26th.—The Russian Embassy received by the Emperor of China.
27th.—Fire at 71 Jervois Street; considerable damage.—The Imperial Bank of China formally opened at Shanghai.—Russo Chinese Bank opened at Peking.—The Sultan indicated his willingness to negotiate with the Powers.
28th.—Wong Lin Kin sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for arson.—Suspicious fire at 231 Queen's Road Central; several men arrested.—Outbreak of plague at Amoy announced.
29th.—Robbery of $5,100 worth of gold leaf from the treasure room of the *Loosok* discovered.—Telegraph stations opened at Changsha and Yochou.—Telegraph cable between Japan and Formosa completed.—Persons on Indian Relief Work numbered 4,064,000.—The Ambassadors replied to the Porte urging an armistice.
30th.—Baloon accident at Bay View.—Three men, suspected of kidnapping children, killed by the mob at Tientsin.
31st.—Light Dues Commission appointed.—Armistice of 15 days from May 20th agreed to by the Sultan.

JUNE.

1st.—The purchase of the Mount Austin Hotel by the Military authorities announced.—The Porte agreed to the Armistice suggested by the Powers.—Dervishes routed near Dongola.
2nd.—Piratical attack on a junk in Hongkong Harbour; $170 looted.—Suicide of a Chinese prisoner in Victoria Gaol.
3rd.—Sale of the old Victoria Hotel property for $410,000.—Portuguese bankrupts and Indian money lenders at the Supreme Court.—Loss of the s.s. *Sultan* on the Miaotow Group.—Turks and Greeks signed an Armistice.
4th.—The West River opened.—Committee on the Quarantine question appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.
5th.—Indignation meeting of Peak residents to protest against the sale of the Mount Austin Hotel.—Chamber of Commerce protested against the Postal Subsidy.—Anglo-Chinese Agreement signed at Peking.
6th.—A lady cyclist assaulted by Chinese coolies at Shanghai.
9th.—Wreck of the s.s. *Aden* on Socotra.—Anti-foreign riots at Wuchen; two missionary establishments destroyed.
10th.—Mr. Moffat mobbed by Chinese near Tientsin.—The Empress of Russia gave birth to a daughter.—Mr Gee and escort attacked in the Tochi Valley.
11th.—Arrival in Hongkong of H. E. Kung Ta-jen, ex-Minister to London.
12th.—Missionaries mobbed near Tientsin.—Serious earthquake at Calcutta; much damage.
13th.—The Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, robbed of plate valued at $500.
14th.—Venezuelan Boundary Treaty ratified at Washington.—Death of Barnett I. Barnato.
15th.—Destructive fire at 114, 114a and 116 Jervois Street.
18th.—Rehearsal of Jubilee Parade at Happy Valley.—Mr. Woodhouse, in passing sentence on an arms dealer for selling arms to an unlicensed person, fined him $100 as he chose to constest the case.—Official Jubilee celebrations commenced at Windsor.
19th.—Thirty-three prisoners released from Victoria Goal in honour of the Jubilee.
20th.—Record Reign Thanksgiving Day.—Special services in all the churches.—Wreck of the sealing schooner *Agnes Macdonald* on the coast of Japan.—Her Majesty attended a thanksgiving service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
21st.—Re-dedication of the French Cathedral, Tientsin.—Six thousand lives reported lost in the Assam earthquake.
22nd.—Diamond Jubilee Day.—Reception at Government House and presentation of addresses.—Chinese Curio Exhibition and Flower Show.—Grand Review at Happy Valley.—Illuminations and fireworks.—Sir Wm. Robinson created G.C.M.G., and the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.—Strike of ship carpenters at Yokohama.—Jubilee Procession in London.—Two British officials shot in Bombay.—Riots in Dublin.
23rd.—Diamond Jubilee Celebration second day.—Memorial stones of Jubilee Road and Women's Hospital laid by H.E. the Governor.—Illuminations.—The Queen received addresses from the Peers and House of Commons.
24th.—The captain of the s.s. *Taichow* fined $300 for not proceeding to the quarantine anchorage upon arrival from Swatow.—Colonial Premiers received by Mr. Chamberlain.—Lords of the Admiralty and foreign Admirals received by the Queen.
26th.—Eruption of Mayon Volcano, Luzon, many lives lost.—Jubilee Naval Review at Spithead.
27th.—H.M.S. *Immortalite* arrived at Shanghai to be in readiness for a renewal of the Wheelbarrow Riots.—Kuang-Yang taken by bandits leagued with the Kolao Hui.
28th.—Trial trip of a Chinese-built stern-wheel steamer at Canton.—The banks of the Yangtze burst and flooded the country near Wuhu.
29th.—News of the loss of the *Aden* reached Hongkong.
30th.—The Sanitary Board resolved to question its officers as to their participation in any business.—Commodore Holland assured the Chamber of Commerce the Admiralty would not allow the Naval Yard extension to silt up the Harbour.—Punitive forced ordered to take possession of Poona.

JULY.

1st.—The M. M. mail steamer *Oceanien* ran down a junk at Woosung.—The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot.
2nd.—The Empress Dowager of China gave a banquet to the Russian Ambassador.—Colonial and Indian troops entertained by the Queen.
3rd.—Death of Mr. J. M. Armstrong.—The Queen received the Commons and their wives.
4th.—Incendiary fire at a silk cocoon establishment near Nanking; damage Tls. 60,000.
5th.—Cattle disease reported to be prevalent at Macao.
7th.—Colonial Premiers and their wives received by the Queen.—The Tsar received the King of Siam.
8th.—Prof. Richard demonstrated his electrical treatment at the City Hall.—The Ambassadors informed the Porte that severe measures would be adopted if peace were not speedily concluded.
9th.—Mr. D. K. Sliman accidentally drowned at Swatow.
11th.—Gaya, B. N. Borneo, looted and burnt by Mat Salleh; Mr. Neubronner, Treasury Clerk, taken prisoner.—Andre Balloon Polar Expedition started.
12th.—Severe epidemic reported in Shasi.—An A. B. of H.M.S. *Undaunted* killed by a fall from aloft.—Mr. Garry attacked in his house at Yokohama by Japanese coolies.—Fight at Kobe between U.S. bluejackets and Japanese coolies.—The *Pegu* reported as pirated by Achinese; the captain killed.
13th.—Funeral of Mr D. K. Sliman.—Police Inspectors Stanton, Quincy and Baker and Sergt. Holt suspended for receiving bribes.—Indian Relief Works employed 3,303,968 persons.
14th.—Shock of earthquake at Wuhu.—The members of the Jubilee Committee thanked by H.E. the Governor.
15th.—Destructive fire at Shanghai; 45 native houses burnt.—The Queen thanked her people for their unbounded loyalty.
16th.—Formosa-Japan telegraph cable opened.
17th.—Inspector Witchell charged at the Police Court with receiving bribes and C. Osmund, of the Registrar General's Department, suspended.—The Ambassadors refused to receive Turkish delegates in place of Tewfik Pasha.
19th.—Inspector Witchell committed for trial.—Suicide of Lieut. Heygate of H.M.S. *Algerine*, Shanghai.
20th.—Sanitary Inspector Hore suspended for receiving bribes.
21st.—Chinese detectives banished for receiving bribes.—The Sultan accepted the frontier line with reservations.
22nd.—Cheng Kwang Ting sentenced to ten years' hard labour for arson.—The Ambassadors accepted the Porte's adoption of proposed frontier.
24th.—Collision between the *Duguesclin* and *Speedman*; the captain, 2 passengers and 3 of the crew of latter killed.—Indians on relief work numbered 3,462,000.
26th.—Mr. Brenan, Consul at Canton, obtained the withdrawal of the tax on kerosene and matches.—Malakand attacked by natives.
27th.—Locust pest reported in Korea.—Death of Mr. Happer, Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, of hydrophobia.
28th.—Collapse of Nos. 248 and 253 Queen's Road West; 2 men killed and 10 injured.—Sirdir Baluwautras Natu, Tatya Sahit and Gangadhar Tilak arrested for sedition in India.
29th.—Trial of Inspector Witchell commenced.
30th.—Death of Mrs. Chalmers of the London Mission.—A party of coolies, on the way to Singapore in the s.s. *On Sang*, threw their recruiter overboard.—King of Siam arrived in London.—Anglo-German Commercial Treaty denounced.
31st.—Death of Li Hung Tsao, President of the Board of Civil Appoinment, Peking.

AUGUST.

1st.—Nanking College opened for the teaching of English, French, German and Japanese.
2nd.—The King of Siam visited Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's.—Chakdara Fort relieved.
3rd.—Inspector Witchell sentenced to six months imprisonment for receiving bribes.—Fire at a cracker factory at Samsuipo; two Chinese women burnt. Eight hundred Chinese landed in Formosa, but having fixed employment were deported to Foochow.—The King of Siam visited the House of Parliament.
4th.—An A. B. from the Torpedo Depot accidentally drowned at Kowloon.—Death of Count Goto at Takanawa, Japan.—The King of Siam visited the Queen.
5th.—The Japanese Government agreed to arbitration in the Hawaiian question.
7th.—Mr. Osmund and Inspector Hore privately tried for receiving bribes by the Legislative Council.—The chief officer of the P. & O. s.s. *Shanghai* died from heart disease while bathing at Kowloon.—Assassination of the Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas.
9th.—Explosion near the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai; over 40 killed.—Abu-Hamed captured.
10th.—Collapse of the Ryogoku bridge, Tokio; over 60 killed.—The *Cheng-Hye-Teng* foundered in a typhoon; suicide of the captain and loss of many lives.
11th.—Fourteen men rescued from a sinking junk by the s.s. *Formosa* near Tamsui.
12th.—Messrs. Smith and Thurburn resigned the Light Dues Commission.—An *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. put on all foreign imports at Manila.
15th.—Severe earthquake in Luzon; much damage in the town of Vigan.—Duel between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin at Paris.
16th.—Death of Mr. J. C. Walsh at Kobe.
17th.—The battleship *Fuji* left England for Japan.
18th.—Explosion of kerosene at Nagasaki; an English lady and child burnt to death.—Explosion of the boiler of a steam launch near Bangkok; 18 persons, including Prince Ong Chairat, killed.—President Faure left Paris for Russia.
20th.—The Hongkong Jubilee contingent returned by the s.s. *Japan*.
21st.—Fire at 211 and 213 Queen's Road West; much damage.—The King of Siam left England for Germany.
22nd.—Messrs. Barradas and Perpetuo drowned in a boating accident at Yokohama.
23rd.—Funeral of the late Kun Tajen at Shanghai.—Amoy declared free of plague.—President Faure met at Crondstadt by the Tsar.
24th.—Inspector Baker and Sergeant Holt dismissed from the polic for receiving bribes.—The slaughter of bullocks forbidden by the Chinese Magistrate at Tientsin.—Death of Count Mutsu, ex-Minister for foreign affairs in Japan.
25th.—Inspector Quincey dismissed the police for failing to report a gambling house.—Lundi Kotal taken by the Afridis.
26th.—The Tsar and Tsaritsa entertained by President Faure on the *Pothuan*.
27th.—Attempted escape of Chines convicts from Macao gaol; 6 killed, 4 mortally wounded.—Marriage of Prince Charles of Sweden to Princess Ingebord of Denmark.
28th.—Farewell dinner and ball at Mount Austin Hotel.
29th.—Wenchow early rice crop reported to be a failure.
30th.—Launch of the double-ended ferry launch *Guiding Star* at Kowloon Docks.—The editor and publisher of *Mahrani* convicted of sedition at Satara.
31st.—Settling day in Hongkong; bad times for speculators owing to the heavy fall in silver.—President Faure returned to Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

1st.—The Singapore marine engineers struck for higher pay.
2nd.—Inspector Stanton dismissed the police force for receiving bribes.—Mr. J. W. Caldwell accidentally drowned at Shanghai.
d.—Loss of *Phasis* on the Royal Charlotte shoal.—Return of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition.
4th.—Fire at No. 18 Tung Loi Lane.—The Chamber of Commerce declined to join the Singapore Chamber on the silver question.
5th.—End of the engineers' strike at Singapore.
6th.—Mr. Bowdler denied the existence of sewage in the blocked P. & O. drain.
7th.—The Bank of China Appeal dismissed.—Death of Mr. C. P. Derrick, of Singapore, from an overdose of chloral.—News of the occupation of Berber received.
8th.—Aliaga, Luzon, taken by the Royalists.—Death of Sir E. Millais.
9th.—Mr. R. Wildman, the new U. S. Consul arrived.—The *Daily Press* discussed the Police Scandal.
10th.—Great fire at the Maanshan coal mines near Wuchang.
11th.—Departure of Mr. Hunt, late U. S. Consel.—Judgment given in the Bennertz case by Tsai Taotai in the absence of Sir N. Hannen.—The King of Siam arrived in Paris.
12th.—Gallant rescue from drowning, by Police Sergt. McAulay, of two Chinese women and a boy.
14th.—Mr. Tilak, editor of the *Kesari*, Bombay, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for sedition.
15th.—Sama Forts relieved by General Briggs.
16th.—New Murray Pier opened to traffic.—Attempted assassination of President Diaz of Mexico.
17th.—Landslip at Kowloon: one man killed.—Affray between foreign seamen and Japanese at Yokohama; one seaman mortally injured.—Severe battle at Mahmund, on the Indian forntier.
18th.—A Chinese woman murdered at 151 Praya West.—Reported settlement of the Jameson-Hooley Loan.—Preliminaries of peace between Turkey and Greece signed at Constantinople.
19th.—Inflammatory Chinese placards posted in Singapore.—Death of Hon. Daniel Logan at Penang.
20th.—The sale of Hunghom M. L. No. 2 objected to by Mr. Gedge; lot withdrawn from sale by the Government.
21st.—Death of Mr. Geo. R. Lammert.—Earthquakes in Borneo and the Philippines; a new island thrown up near Labuan and hundreds of lives lost by tidal wave in Mindanaos.
22nd.—The Jubilee Committee asked the Government to pay their share of the Permanent Memorial Fund.—Four cases of cholera reported in Singapere.
23rd.—A Chinaman stabbed and robbed near the Kowloon boundary.
24th.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.—Mr. Tilak's appeal refused.
25th.—Death of the Shanghai Taotai.—Petition for iron instead of stone piers presented to H.E. the Governor.
26th.—Nine Chinese rescued from two capsized junks by the s.s. [illegible] near Shanghai.
27th.—Death of Lieut. Dawson, R.A., from small-pox.—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's new offices opened.
28th.—Fire in Manila; 19 houses destroyed.—An oil painting of the King of Portugal unveiled in the Club Lusitano.
29th.—The s.s. *Kiangnan* stranded near Wuhu.
30th.—Fifteen Indian Police Constables dismissed for receiving bribes.—The Greek Chamber met to consider the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

OCTOBER.

2nd.—Alarm in Singapore, riots expected on the 4th.
3rd.—Loss of the s.s. *Namoa* in Haitan Straits with 11 lives.—Fatal railway accident at Oyama Japan.
4th.—Fire on the s.s. *Mongkut* while on a voyage to Bangkok, much damage to cargo.—Singapore quiet, no rioting.
5th.—A Barrack-Sergt. at the Central Police Station dismissed for receiving bribes.—Sir N. Hannen sent a protest to Tsai Taotai *re* the Bennertz decision.—Sir W. Lockhart and Staff arrived at Kohat.
6th.—Bubonic plague reported to be raging in Leichou prefecture.—M. Mavrocorda appointed by Greece to carry out the peace negotiations.
7th.—Miss McIntosh thanked by the Indian Government for her plague services.
8th.—Two Indian Police Sergeants dismissed for receiving bribes.—Spanish Government decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba.
9th.—The Sultan of Johore invested with the insignia of a K.C.M.G.
10th.—The first block of the new harbour frontage of the railway depot laid at Vladivostock by General Dukoffski.
11th.—Settlement of the rebellion in Uruguay.
12th.—A Chinaman crushed to death in the machinery of the Quarry Bay Sugar Works.
13th.—Reported collapse of the Hooley-Jameson Loan.
14th.—International Leprosy Committee elected at Berlin.
15th.—Brotherhood of St. Sulpice established by the Pope to promote the conversion of England.—Death of Dean Vaughan.
17th.—The P. & O. s.s. *Kaisar-I-Hind* arrived; much damaged by a typhoon.
18th.—Explosion at Cosmopolitan Dock; 1 man killed.—The Japanese battleship *Fuji* arrived from England.
19th.—Mrs. Carew left for England.—Large graving dock opened at Vladivostock.
20th.—Mr. Ormsby, the new Director of Public Works, arrived.—Severe fighting at Chagru Kotal heights on the Indian frontier.
21st.—British Government informed the United States that they would not open the Indian mints at present.
22nd.—The wall of Kawasaki dock collapsed, flooding the place.—Circular issued by the Porte to hasten the *pour-parlers* on the Cretan Question.
23rd.—The yacht *Spoondrift* capsized whilst racing at Shanghai; one Chinaman drowned.—Col. Schaeffer chosen by the concert to be Governor of Crete.
25th.—H.E. the Governor stated in Council that the light dues would be reduced to one cent per ton with no corresponding increase of taxation.
26th.—The Korean Government dismissed Mr. Brown, the British Adviser.
27th.—Death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck.
28th.—Replies received by the Board of Trade on the Engineering Dispute from the Federated Employers and the A.S.E.
29th.—The Penang Chamber of Commerce protested against the withdrawal of the troops from Penang.
31st.—Death of Mr. James Sampson.—Inauguration of the St. Cecilia Society.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—Murder of two German missionaries by the Chinese at Yengtu, Shangtung.
2nd.—Death of Sir Rutherford Alcock.—Mr. Vanwyck elected Mayor of New York.
3rd.—The contract for the Hooley-Jameson Loan reported to have been signed at Peking.—Funeral of the Duchess of Teck.
4th.—Departure of Lt. Col. Faithful, H.K.R.—Address presented to the Rev. Dr. Muirhead, at Shanghai, in recognition of his 50 years service in China.—Russsia and France reported to be conspiring for the overthrow of Sir Robert Hart.
5th.—The Singapore Chamber of Commerce resolve to advise the adoption of a gold standard with token coins of 10 florins to the pound.—The Hooley-Jamerson Railway Concession reported signed at Peking.
6th.—Daring piracy on the Canton River; $5,000 looted.
7th.—The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung apologised for the attack on German officers landing at Wuchang.—Russia, Japan and the United States reported to have signed a treaty for the protection of the Seal Fisheries.
8th.—Interport Cricket Match, Hongkong v. Straits (first day).—Spanish Cabinet approved of the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico being granted the same constitutional rights as Spaniards.
9th.—Interport Cricket Match, Hongkong v. Straits (second day), Straits won by an innings and 79 runs.
10th.—Interport Criket Match, Straits v. Shanghai, Straits won by an innings and 11 runs.—Further fighting reported on the Indian frontier.
11th.—Interport Cricket Match, Hongkong v. Shanghai, (first day). Performance of "A Pair of Spectacles" by the A.D.C.
12th.—Interport Cricket Match, Hongkong v. Shanghai, Hongkong won by one wicket and one run. An "At Home" given by the Cricket Club.
13th.—Cricket Match, Straits *v.* Hongkong and Shanghai (first day.)—The Straits and Shanghai cricket teams entertained at dinner by the Hongkong Cricket Club.—The German officers who quelled the mutiny of Chinese soldiers at Setzelin presented with medals by Viceroy Liu.
14th.—Double murder and attempted suicide by a Chinaman in Shelley Street.—Russia forbade Turkey to spend any part of the Greek war indemnity upon rearmament.
15th.—Ball at Government House in honour of the Cricket teams.—Armed gang robbery and murder in Burd Street.—Cricket match, Straits *v.* Hongkong and Shanghai, Straits won by an innings and 231 runs.—Suicide of Mr. W. Farquhar at Shanghai.—A French expedition reported to be preparing to forestall Sir H. Kitchener in the occupation of Khartoum.
16th.—Plucky rescue from drowning by Bdr. Vaughan, R.A., of an attempted suicide.—Trouble between Austria and Turkey over the expulsion of M. Brazzapolli.
17th.—The German squadron took possession of Kiaochow.—Typhoon near Hongkong; many junks and lives lost.—Severe fighting reported near Maidan on the Indian frontier.
18th.—Outbreak of cattle disease in Hongkong.—The Sultan ordered full compliance with Austria's demands.
19th.—The Japanese battleship *Yashima* arrived.—The German press stated that Kiaochow would be occupied for some time, whatever China's reply.—Immense fire in London.
21st.—Farewell dinner given to H.E. the Governor by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.
22nd.—The Turkish Naval Programme reported to have been postponed owing to Russia's objections.
23rd.—Fire in Third St.; 15 lives lost.—German cruisers reported to be on the way to China.
24th.—Fire at Stanley; 5 houses burned.—Believed that Germany will retain Kiaochow.—Prince Henry of Prussia to command the squadron ordered to China.
25th.—Disgraceful scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath.—The Albanians revolted.
26th.—Dengue fever reported prevalent at Foochow.—Rumoured collision between British and French forces in West Africa.
27th.—Suicide of Mr. W. K. Wylie.
28th.—Russia reported to have acquiesced in the German occupation of Kiaochow.
29th.—Death of Mons. Imbault Huart, French Consul at Canton, at the Peak Hospital.—Seven battleships and nine cruisers added to the German Naval Programme.
30th.—News of a Russian, French and German coalition for the partition of China received in Hongkong.—German demands presented to China.

DECEMBER.

1st.—Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. appointed Governor of Hongkong.—The German Emperor asked for an increase in the Navy Estimates.
2nd.—Serious Anti-German riots in Bohemia.
3rd.—The Germans landed marines and occupied the villages of Kiaochow Bay.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League.
4th.—The police raided a house at 4 Yee On Lane and arrested 32 members of the Triad Society.—Mr. R. Torrence killed by a fall from a verandah.
6th.—Lu-Hai-hwan, Chinese Minister to Germany arrived in Hongkong.—Count von Buelow, referring to the occupation of Kiaochow, said Germany was desirous of respecting the interests of other Powers.
7th.—China will consider the recognition of the German occupation of Kiaochow by other Powers as an unfriendly act.

8th.—Suicide of Captain Waddilove at Yokohama.
9th.—Collapse of No. 44 Queen's Road West.
10th.—The *Times* reported Germany had undertaken to evacuate Kiaochow in exchange for Samsah.
11th.—Jubilee Medals presented by H.E. the Governor.
12th.—The evacuation of Kiaochow denied at Berlin.
13th.—Reported degradation of Viceroy Li Ping Heng.—The expedition against the Bornean rebel Mat Salleh repulsed, Mr. Jones and six Sikhs killed and seven wounded.
14th.—R. C. Townsend sentenced to 6 months hard labour for an indecent assault.—Collapse of a building in Hollywood Road; one life lost.—Severe fighting on the Indian frontier.—Vice Admiral Sir E. Seymour, K.C.B. appointed to succeed Admiral Sir A. Buller, K.C.B.
15th.—H.M.S. *Centurion* and *Iphigenia* left for the north.—Steam launch pirated in Hongkong harbour.
16th.—The s.s. *Martha* towed into Manila by the s.s. *Yamashiro Maru*.—The suburbs of Haiphong attacked by pirates, 2 Europeans and many natives killed.
17th.—Lammocks Light reported to be out of order.—Explosion at a gunpowder factory at Canton; 20 lives lost and many persons injured.—Extraordinary speeches by the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia at a banquet.—German marines sailed for China.—The Chamber of Commerce took up the case of the obstruction of the Chinese officials to Mr. Watts in Kwangsi.
18th.—Two junks pirated on the Canton River; $10,000 looted, a European lady robbed and beaten.—Armed gang robbery in British Kowloon.
20th.—Rumoured occupation of Port Arthur by a Russian Squadron.—The *Times* reported to urge British action.
21st.—Six Russian warships reported to have occupied Port Arthur.—The German Foreign Office reported not to be surprised at the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia.
22nd.—France reported to be sending a cruiser to reinforce her Asiatic squadron but to remain passive until some foreign aggression takes place in Southern China.—The German cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* arrived in Hongkong.
23rd.—Farewell concert by the West York band.—Russia reported to have demanded the dismissal of British engineers on Chinese railways, while Russians replace the German military instructors.
24th.—The three Bard St. murders sentenced to death.—Suicide of Mr. Kluth, Manager of the Club Concordia, at Shanghai.—The Peshawur Column reported to have entered the Khyber Pass without opposition.—The French cruisers *Jeanne D'Arc* and *Pascal* reported to have sailed for China.
25th.—Telegram from Manila reporting the surrender of the principal rebel leaders.
26th.—The troopship *Jelunga* arrived with the Lancaster Regiment.—Kassala reported to have been handed over to Colonel Parsons.—*Rapprochement* between Great Britain and Japan rumoured.
27th.—H.M.S. *Grafton* arrived from the south with Rear Admiral Fitzgerald.—Reported in St. Petersburg that the Russians had occupied Kin-chau.
28th.—Dr. Bedloe, new U.S. Consul for Canton, arrived.—Text of the Russo-Korean agreement replacing Mr. McLeavy Brown by M. Alexief reported to have been received in London.
29th.—Reported annexation of Hainan by the French.
30th.—A serious recrudescence of the plague reported from Bombay.—Russia proposed Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete.—M. Pichon, French Minister at Rio de Janeiro, transferred to Peking.

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE in BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 5, CAMERON VILLAS, Peak, at present occupied by Captain Welman.

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD ARCADE now occupied as offices by the Sanitary Board.

ROOMS in BANK BUILDINGS.

Basement of 31 WEST VILLA, POKFOLUM ROAD.

Four Chinese Houses, Sheds, &c. with one acre and a half of land in Yaumati on the water side immediately adjoining the Charbonnages' Coal Store, now in the occupation of Messrs. Scheele & Co.

GROUND FLOOR GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1902

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
BAHAR LODGE—at the PEAK.
HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE.
Nos. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
FLOORS in STAUNTON and ELGIN STREETS.
GODOWNS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1897. [1

TO LET.

ROOMS on GROUND FLOOR of College Chambers, suitable for Offices.

No. 8, BONHAM ROAD, NULLAH SIDE—Comprising EIGHT ROOMS, outhouses, STABLES and GARDEN.

RENT MODERATE.

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1797. [1891

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or members of the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ARRATOON APCAR, Brit. str., K. H. Sundberg—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
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CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Lange's celebrated Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CLEMENT, HUMBER and GLADIATOR Co., Ld., DUNLOP TYRES'S BICYCLES—PRICE...$185.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate
Quality A.......................................$16
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10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
41] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

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Agencies:—
Miike Coal Mines.
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Kanada Coal Mines.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
The Miike Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [51

TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER is obtained by the Water Boats; as FOUL WATER is the cause of much sickness on board Ship.

We are the only Water-Boat Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Call Flag "W."
J. W. KEW & Co.,
STEAM WATER-BOAT Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1891. [46

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PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1892. [42

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1895. [43

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 31st December.

ON LONDON,	Telegraphic Transfer	1/11⅛
"	Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 11/16
"	" 4 months' sight	1/11 13/16
"	Credits, 4 months' sight	2/00
"	D'ments 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
ON BERLIN,	(demand)	M.2.02
ON PARIS,	Bank Bills, on demand	2.46
"	Credits, 4 months' sight	2.51
ON NEW YORK,	Bank Bills, on demand	47⅞
"	Credits, 30 days' sight	48⅝
ON BOMBAY,	Telegraphic Transfer	149½
"	On demand	149
ON SHANGHAI,	Telegraphic Transfer	74
"	Private 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA,	T.T.	3½ per cent. prem.
ON MANILA,	on demand	5½ per cent. prem
ON SINGAPORE,	T.T.	par.
Sovereigns,	Bank's Buying Rate	$10.18
Gold Leaf	100 touch, per tael	53.75
Bar Silver		26⅝
Dollars	(nominal)	26⅝

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 31st December.

New Patna, cash,	710	per chest.
New Benares, cash	715	"
Old " cash	735	"
New Malwa, credit,	700	per picul.
(Allowance, taels 48 to 140.)		
Old Malwa, credit,	740	"
(Allowance, taels 24/36.)		
Persian, paper tied	660	"
(Nominal.)		

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(December 31st.)

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—176 per cent.
The Bank of China and Japan, Ld.—(Preference)—nominal.
The Bank of China and Japan, Ld.—(Ordinary)—nominal.
The Bank of China and Japan, Ld.—(Deferred)—£5.5 buyers.
National Bank of China, Limited—$23
Do. (Founders)—$23 buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.—$229.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Limited—$70.
North China Insurance Co., Ld.—Tls. 198.
Yangtsze Insurance Assoc., Ld.—$150.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.—$155½ sales.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited—$17 sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.—$365
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—$106.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited—$28½ buyers.
Indo-China Steam N'tion Co., Ld.—$51 buyers.
China and Manila S.S. Co., Ld.—$76.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited—$57 sales and buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., P'fce. shares—£7.10/- buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£6 10.0 buyers.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£5.0 buyers.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—$162 buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—$38 sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Limited—$5.85 cum. call, buyers.
Do. Preference Shares—$1.20 buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$105 buyers.
New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$1.40.
Do. Preferences Shares—$1.50.
Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$2.
Raub Allan Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$22½ buyers.
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ld.—(A)—$10 sales.
Olivers Freehold Mines, Ld.—(B)—$8½ sales.
Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$5 paid up $5½.
Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$3½ paid up $3 10 sales and buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.—222 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—$58 buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ld.—$41.
New Amoy Dock Company, Ld.—$18.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited—$74
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.—$19 sellers.
West Point Building Co., Ld.—$21½.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited—$51 buyers.
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$9½ sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Island Cement, Co., Ld.—$34 sales.
Green Island Cement, Co., Ld.—$18½, new issue, buyers.
China-Borneo Co., Limited—In liquidation.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—In liquidation.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$12 sales.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—$10.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ld.—$110.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.—$170 sales.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$29.
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited—$113 buyers.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Ld.—$112.
Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$4½.
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ld.—$33 buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$8.50 buyers.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.—£1 nominal.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.—17/6; $5.
Carmichael & Co., Limited—$8.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dying Co., Ld.—$17.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ld.—Tls. 101.
International Cotton M'fg Co., Ld.—Tls. 107.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.—Tls. 105.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—Tls. 575.
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—Tls. 72.
Tebrau Planting Co., Ld.—$5 per share, buyers.
Tebrau Planting Co., Ld.—$2.

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Mr. G. Lawless	Miss M. Wheeler
Miss A. Mackelekan	Master E. Wheeler
Mr. C. C. Malsch	

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Vessel.	From.	Due.
Chelydra	Singapore	To-morrow
Prinz Heinrich	Shanghai	Jan. 2nd
Flagsney	Singapore	Jan. 2nd
Diomed	Singapore	Jan. 2nd
Glenesk	Singapore	Jan. 2nd
Gaelic	Shanghai	Jan. 3rd
Yarra	Singapore	Jan. 3rd
Australien	Port Darwin	Jan. 6th
Hakata Maru	Kobe	Jan. 6th
Ningchow	Singapore	Jan. 7th
Thames	Shanghai	Jan. 11th
City of Peking	San Francisco	Jan. 15th
Tacoma	Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 22nd

* We would direct the attention of shipping firms to the style in which "Steamers Expected" and "Projected Sailings" are now published in these columns, and in so doing respectfully urge the managers of shipping firms to give strict orders to their clerks to furnish this office, on the forms already supplied gratis, with the latest available information every day.

PROJECTED SAILINGS.

Ship.	Destination.	Date.
Arratoon Apcar	Straits, &c.	Jan. 4th.
City of Rio	San Francisco, &c	Jan. 6th.
Changsha	Yokohama	Jan. 2nd.
China	San Francisco, &c.	Feb. 12th.
City of Peking	San Francisco, &c.	Jan. 25th
Columbia	Victoria (B.C.), &c.	Jan. 11th.
Doric	San Francisco, &c.	Feb. 3rd.
Emp. China	Vancouver, &c.	Jan. 19th.
Emp. India	"	Feb. 16th.
Emp. Japan	"	Mar. 16th.
Foochow	Shanghai	Jan. 1st.
Formosa	Swatow, &c.	Jan. 4th.
Gaelic	San Francisco, &c.	Jan. 15th.
Haitan	Swatow	Jan. 2nd.
Hakata Maru	Marseilles, &c.	Jan. 7th.
Hiroshima Maru	Kobe	Jan. 20th.
Java	London	Jan. 21st.
Kaisow	London, &c.	Jan. 28th.
Malacca	London	Jan. 7th.
Myrmidon	London, &c.	Dec. 31st.
New York	San Francisco	Quick desp.
Preussen	Straits, &c.	Feb. 1st.
Prinz Heinrich	Straits, &c.	Jan. 4th.
Rohilla	Japan	Jan. 9th.
Sachsen	Singapore, &c.	Mar. 1st.
Shanghai	Japan	Jan. 8th.
Tacoma	Tacoma (Wash)	Feb. 1st.
Thames	London, &c.	Jan. 13th.
Victoria	Tacoma (Wash)	Feb. 22nd.
Yguchi Maru	Straits, &c.	Jan. 25th.
Yamashiro Maru	Sydney, &c.	Jan. 28th.
Yarrowdale	New York	Jan. 5th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

MENMUIR, British steamer, 2000, W. G. McArthur, 30th Dec.—Kobe 25th Dec., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
TAIVICK, German steamer, 1060, R. Schuldt, 30th Dec.—Saigon 23rd Dec., Rice.—Meyer & Co.
GLENFALLOCH, British steamer, 1434, H. Peters 30th Dec.—Singapore 23rd Dec., General.—Joo Teck Sang.
STANDARD, American ship, 1461, Getchell, 30th Dec.—Amoy 29th Dec., Ballast.—Melchers & Co.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1182, J. S. Roach, 31st Dec.—Foochow 28th Dec., Amoy 29th, and Swatow 30th, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
SULLBERG, German steamer, 782, J. Jessen, 31st Dec.—Haiphong 29th Dec., Rice.—A. R. Marty.
DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1057, R. Curtis, 31st Dec.—Bangkok and Ang Hin 20th Dec., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DAGMAR, Norwegian str., 921, E. Amundsen 31st Dec.—Canton 31st Dec., General.—Harling, Burchmann & Menzell.
SANTA CRUZ, American barque, 95, O'Keefe, 31st Dec.—Pellew Islands 20th December, Beach-de-mer.—Order.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

James Drummond, American ship, for New York.
Donar, German str., for Kobe.
Kam Un Fai, British lorcha, for Wuchow.
Glenfalloch, British str., for Swatow.
Lucia, British barque, for Nagasaki.
Ariake Maru, Japanese str., for Kutchinotsu.
Chusan, German str., for Iloilo.
Progress, German str., for Kobe.
Taishun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Hupeh, British str., for Java.
Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.
Letimbro, Italian str., for Singapore.
Manon, British lorcha, for Canton.
Changsha, British str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31, *Thales*, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
Dec. 31, *Fuping*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Dec. 31, *Taiwan*, British str., for Shanghai.
Dec. 31, *Rosetta*, British str., for Yokohama.
Dec. 31, *St. Catherine*, American ship, for Baltimore.
Dec. 31, *Letimbro*, Italian str., for Bombay.
Dec. 31, *Ariake Maru*, Japanese str., for Kutchinotsu.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Taiwick* from Saigon—150 Chinese.
Per *Glenfalloch*, from Singapore—935 Chinese.
Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports—Messrs J. C. Oswald, H. Twyford, R. P. Malcampo, Miss K. Power, Messrs Ong Ka Tong and Koh Shung Com.
Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, &c.—Mr. Wheeler, and Miss Black, and 12 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Letimbro*, for Singapore—366 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Taiyuan*, for Cooktown—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Saxby, and Miss Saxby. For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Silver.
Per *Glenfalloch*, for Swatow—589 Chinese.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1392, K. H. Sundberg, 28th Dec.—Calcutta 8th Dec., Penang 15th, and Singapore 17th, Opium and General.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
ASOSAN MARU, Japanese steamer, 1211, M. Yamamoto, 27th Dec.—Saigon 19th Dec., Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
BENLEDI, British steamer, 1487, R. Farquhar, 24th Dec.—Moji 19th Dec., Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHANGSHA, British steamer 1463, J. E. William, 25th Dec.—Sydney 4th Dec., Brisbane 6th, Townsville and Cairns 9th, Cooktown 10th, Thursday Island 12th, and Port Darwin 16th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHUSAN, German steamer, 624, W. Windt, 26th Dec.—Moji 21st Nov., Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,159, Wm. Ward, 28th Dec.—San Francisco 30th Nov., Honolulu and Yokohama 7th Dec., and Shanghai 25th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
DONAR, German steamer, 1,101, B. Grandmann, 26th Dec.—Mauritius 19th Nov., General.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3003, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 28th Dec.—Vancouver 7th December, and Shanghai 20th, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
ESANG, British steamer, 1127, R. Johns, 27th Dec.—Bangkok 18th December, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.
HAIPHONG French steamer, 875, Malval, 30th Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec., General.—Messageries Maritimes.
HERMANN, German steamer, 808, Gornitzka, 21st Dec.—Saigon 25th Nov., Rice.—Melchers & Co.
HUPEH, British steamer, 1894, Quail, 28th Dec.—Java 18th Dec., Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, Ed. Piper, 29th Dec.—Mauritius, via Bombay and Singapore 17th Dec., Old Iron and Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
KACHIDATE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2143, J. Narasaki, 30th Dec.—Kutchinotsu 25th Dec., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KYOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1655, P. Sabashima, 24th Dec.—Moji 19th Dec., Coal.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
LYEEMOON, German steamer, 1238, G. Heuermann, 25th Dec.—Canton 25th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
MOGUL, British steamer, 2654, W. H. Wright, 27th Dec.—Portland, Oregon 24th Nov., General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
OSLO, Norwegian steamer, 778, Ch. Pedersen, 29th Dec.—Canton 29th Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.
PRAYA, 50, Captain Tolman.—Hongkong Government Tender.
PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, P. Brandt, 26th Dec.—Haiphong and Hoihow 25th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.
PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1387, Crawford, 24th Dec.—Moji 19th Dec., Coal.—Hueng Sing S. S. Co.
TAISHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,260, P. Slopper, 30th Dec.—Canton 30th Dec., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
TAIYUAN, British steamer, 1459, R. Nelson, 29th Dec.—Yokohama 14th Dec., Kobe 21st, and Moji 25th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TRITOS, German steamer, 1033, Dinse, 23rd Dec.—Saigon 16th Dec., Rice and General.—Wo Fat.
URANUS, Spanish steamer, 716, Salvador Sanda 29th Dec.—Manila 26th Dec., Ballast.—Brandao & Co.
YARROWDALE, British str., 1908, W. Geddes, 30th Dec.—Amoy 29th Dec., General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANNA BERTHA, German barque, 469, H. W. Nielsen, 16th Dec.—Whampoa 16th Dec., Ballast.—Wieler & Co.
COLUMBUS, German ship, 1428, F. Sörer, 12th Dec.—New York 25th July, Petroleum.—Melchers & Co.
FANNIE SCHOLFIELD, British barque, 1066, Edward Veitch, 21st Sept.—Singapore 29th Aug., Timber.—Order.
FRED. P. LITCHFIELD, American barque, 990, Hardy, 29th Nov.—Callao 17th Sept., Ballast.—Chinese.
GERARD C. TOBEY, American barque, 1489, J. F. Shurtleff, 21st Nov.—Singapore 24th October, Timber.—Captain.
JAMES DRUMMOND, American ship, 1567, J. F. Skewes, 2nd Dec.—Yokohama 22nd Nov., Ballast.—Order.
LOTHAIR, Italian barque, 793, Santa Ferati, 22nd Nov.—Callao 10th Sept., Ballast.—Musso & Co.
LUCIA, British barque, 540, Andrew Gratz, 16th Dec.—Amoy 8th Dec., Ballast.—Order.
NEW YORK, American ship, 1897, Thomas Peabody, 11th Nov.—Shanghai 6th Nov., Ballast.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SACHEM, American barque, 1300, Nickles, 22nd Nov.—New York 28th June, Kerosine Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
SELKIRK, British ship, 1646, J. Slevvine, 18th Dec.—Cardiff 26th August, Coals.—Order.
SERRANO, American barque, 613, R. G. Waterhouse, 24th Nov.—Rajang 29th Oct., Wood.—Chinese.
SUMATRA, British barque, 721, T. Jones, 18th Dec.—Rejang and Borneo 17th Nov., Timber.—Order.
VEGA, Danish barque, 585, N. J. Pedersen, 24th Oct.—Menado (Celebes Island) 17th Sept., Camaroon.—Siemssen & Co.
WEST YORK, British barque, 688, E. L. Davis, 18th October.—Taku (North China) 5th Oct., Ballast.—Order.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Hongkong, December 31st, 1897.

Alacrity, despatch vessel, 1,700 tons, 10 6-pd. q.f. guns, 3,000 i.h.p., Commander Smith-Dorrien, Hongkong.
Algerine sloop 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 i.h.p., Com. Ewen F. Domvile.
Archer, 3rd-class cruiser, 1,770 tons, 6 guns, 3,500 i.h.p., Commander C. E. Kingsmill, Hongkong.
Centurion, * 1st class battleship, 10,500 tons, 14 guns, 13,000 i.h.p., Captain S. H. M. Login.
Daphne, sloop, 1,140 tons, 8 guns, 2,000 i.h.p., Comdr. A. A. C. Galloway.
Edgar, first-class cruiser, *en route* Hongkong.
Esk, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Lt.-Com. H. P. Barton, Ichang.
Fame, twin screw "destroyer," 300 tons, 5,400 i.h.p.; Singapore.
Firebrand, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 360 i.h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.
Grafton, 1st class cruiser, 7,350 tons, 12 guns, 13,483 i.h.p., Captain Edward P. Jones, *en route* Hongkong.
Handy, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Alex. Gillespie, Hongkong.
Hart, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000, i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hastings F. Shakespear, Hongkong.
Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, 800 i.h.p., Comdr. F. W. Wyley, Hongkong.
Immortalité, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Captain Ed. Chichester.
Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Capt. H. N. Dudding.
Linnet, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 i.h.p., Commander R. C. Sparkes, Hongkong.
Narcissus, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. W. C. C. Forsyth.
Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. P. S. St. John, Hongkong.
Phœnix, sloop 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 i.h.p., Capt. R. P. Cochran, Foochow.
Pigmy 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. J. Dormer, Hankow.
Pique, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Acting Comdr. J. J. Graham.
Plover, 1st class gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Com. S. V. Y. De Horsey, Singapore.
Powerful, 1st-class cruiser, 14,200 tons, 25,000 i.h.p., *en route* Hongkong from Singapore.
Rainbow, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 9,000 i.h.p., Capt. V. A. Tisdall.
Rattler, 1st class gunboat, 715 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Com. The Hon. G. A. Hardinge, Tongku.
Redpole, 1st class gunboat, 805 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 i.h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. Grafton.
Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 i.h.p., in reserve, Hongkong.
Tamar, troopship, 4,650 tons, in reserve.
Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 i.h.p., Hongkong.
Undaunted, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 i.h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 14 guns, Commodore S. C. Holland, A.D.C., Hongkong.
Whiting, destroyer, Singapore.
Wivern, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 i.h.p., Hongkong.
Torpedo-boats in Reserve Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first-class; and 3 second-class boats.

* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. Buller, K.C.B.

RIVER STEAMERS, SCHOONERS, AND LORCHAS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, J. Dick,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, S. W. Goggin,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. M. Patrick,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, C. V. Lloyd,—Butterfield & Swire.
Hoi-tong, Chinese steamer, 409 tons, Captain Austen,—Chi Wo & Co.
Kwong-hoi, British steamer, 334, Rowin,—Tai Li Steamboat Co.
Paaig, Chinese steamer, 284, C. Koch,—Tak Kee.
Tai-on, British steamer, 728, Gobiouski,—Tai On Steamship Co.
Saikong, British steamer, 259, H. Schierhorst, Kwong Wan S. S. Co.

HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Heungshan, British steamer, 1,055, W. E. Clarke, acting,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Perseverance, British steamer, 46,—Ng Lau Tung.
Tungkong, British steamer, 59, Lo Shing, Kwong Wan S. S. Co.

MACAO AND CANTON.

White Cloud, British str., 752, A. Cruickshank,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiangtung, Chinese steamer, 583, Holmes,—C. M. S. N. Co.

CANTON AND WEST RIVER.

Lungkiang, British steamer, 108, Nunes,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
Lungshan, British steamer, 108,—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
City of Whampoa, Chinese str., 40,—Ah Yon.

HONGKONG AND WEST RIVER.

Wingtong, British steamer, 88, Jones,—Butterfield & Swire.
Hoi-on, British steamer, 76, H. Kearley,—Butterfield & Swire.
Ching Po, British steamer, 60, Bowie,—Foon Soon.
Cheung Kong, Y. Kun, 58,—Kwong Wan S. S. Co.
Lee Fat, Chinese craft, 48, Ip Fook,—Kwong Fook Cheong.
Lil, American lorcha.
Wing Foo, launch, 59, Kwok Man,—Chinese.
Kongpak, British steamer, 147, Lawrence,—Kwong Lee Steamship Company.
Wing Wah, launch, 43, Yeung Fa,—Chinese.

LORCHAS AND SCHOONERS.

Takbing, German lorcha, 147, T. Haeske,—Chinese.
Kutsing, lorcha, 160, Reynolds, Hongkong to Canton,—Hung Kum Sing.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Mogul* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Saigon—Per *Haiphong* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Changsha* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Shanghai—Per *Foochow* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy and Straits—Per *Glenfalloch* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Shanghai—Per *Taishun* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.
For Swatow—Per *Haitan* to-morrow, the 1st January, at 9 A.M.

this was, also shown in his own letter. He submitted that Mr. Bellilos' statement in the witness box as to his state of mind and to his intentions at the time should be entirely disregarded. His position in relation to the Community and the circumstances at the time were the main and most important circumstances to be considered. It was very fortunate in the interests of justice that a difference, a small quarrel, broke out in July, 1896, between Mr. Bellilos and the Land Investment Co. and Mr. Danby. Counsel submitted that the statements made in the correspondence at that time by Mr. Bellilos and Mr. Danby, before the purchase of the ground was a fortnight old, most emphatically contradicted the principal statements that they had made in the witness box. He submitted that Mr. Bellilos had anti-dated his evidence. There was Mr. Bellilos' assertion that about the second week in April he instructed Mr. Danby to apply for the upper lots. His Lordship would find that this was in contradiction of his statement in his letter to Mr. Bell-Irving in July last. Mr. Bellilos' statement that Mr. Silas had told him that the Community only required land to the value of between four and five thousand dollars, was denied by Mr. Silas who said he had never said anything at all to this effect. Mr. Bellilos had also said that Mr. Danby had made surveys and prepared plans of the upper lots, but Mr. Danby himself said that he had never made sketch plans or surveys until much later. Mr. Bellilos stated that his object in writing the letter asking the trustees to attend the sale of the land was to know whether he was to buy it for himself or for the Community. If that was so, then why on earth did not he ask it in half a dozen words? The only material point in connection with the meeting at Macdonnell Road was did or did not Mr. Danby ask Mr Chater to allow him to apply on behalf of the Land Investment Co. for the upper lots. Counsel read a memorandum from Mr. Danby to Mr. Chater in which he himself admitted this, and Counsel submitted that Mr. Danby could not have been instructed by Mr. Bellilos to apply for the upper lots at that time. Mr. Danby's memorandum absolutely negatived that Mr. Bellilos or Mr. Danby ever contemplated an approach or a roadway through 1381 at that time. The Government had contemplated making two roads on either side of the lot for the benefit of purchasers and his Lordship should remember that the plaintiffs never heard of an approach until 15th March. Mr. Bellilos' attitude in July, 1896, as shown in his letter to Mr. Bell-Irving, was in flat contradiction of what he and Mr. Danby said in the witness box. What absolute nonsense it was for Mr. Bellilos and Mr. Danby saying that at that time they were contemplating an approach through 1381 which they said was absolutely necessary. There was the clear and clean statement of Mr. Danby that prior to 16th June, Mr. Bellilos had postponed the consideration as to whether he should or should not apply for upper sites until the Jewish Community had made up their mind as to how they should deal with 1381. On the 15th March there was the interview at Macdonnell Road in which Mr. Chater gave his views and Mr. Danby asked to be allowed to apply for the Land Investment Co. which was refused, and Mr. Danby went to Mr. Bellilos the next morning. Therefore it was impossible that Mr. Danby could have received any instructions as to the upper lots at an earlier date. Counsel submitted that Mr. Bellilos' letter to his trustees on 8th March in which he referred to the land "I am now holding on your behalf," etc., was an expressed declaration of trust. It was inconceivable that Mr. Bellilos would have signed that letter if he had in his mind that the property was his own. It was an absurdity. It was a folly, for Mr. Bellilos to say that statement that he had agreed to hold the land for a year had been put in by mistake. If there had been any inaccurate statements in the letter why did he not call his clerk, who wrote it to depose to it. Mr. Bellilos was a constructive trustee on the date he bought the lot. He was the agent and representative of the Jewish Community and he would be guilty of a fraud to the Jewish Community and abuse their confidence in him if he did not purchase that land on strictly for the Community. What was done after the trustees' demand for the land was done by Mr. Bellilos to squeeze as much as he could out of the Jewish Community when their representatives tried to do all they could do to meet his desires in the interests of peace. Mr. Danby in his letter to Mr. Bellilos of 26th March, giving the cost of the retaining wall, pointed out that he did not get enough and Mr. Danby was, like Oliver, asking for more. Counsel submitted that this Court would prevent Mr. Bellilos from being guilty of abusing the confidence which the Jewish Community had entrusted to him and which Mr. Bellilos now sought to betray. Mr. Francis concluded his argument at 4.45 p.m. by referring to the cases that had been quoted by the defence.

His Lordship reserved judgment. At the request of Mr. Francis, his Lordship said that he would give judgment as soon as possible.

ON THE PROFITS OF WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

Apropos of the discussion which has been carried on recently in some of the papers as to the profits earned by various well-known authors, a correspondent of the *African Critic* (who describes himself as a disappointed novelist) rhymes as follows:—

There's lately been a deal of talk
Concerning author's fees;
Some earn their chicken and champagne,
And some mere bread and cheese.
Now, I'm an author whom the "Star"
Sometimes delights to quote,
Yet Haggard gets two thousand pounds,
And I a ten-pound note!

My grammar is like Cæsar's wife,
While Haggard's grammar's—not!
My style is chaste yet strong, and I'm
An expert at a plot.
Altho' our skull's mayn't be the same,
We row in the same boat,
Yet Haggard gets two thousand pounds,
And I a ten-pound note!

I've knocked about the world a lot,
In Africa I've been.
I'm never at a loss when I
Desire to change the scene;
I've laid my scenes at home, abroad,
On dry land, and afloat,
Yet Haggard gets two thousand pounds,
And I a ten-pound note!

The public like their fiction strong,
They're fond of gory fights,
They love the hero all the more
The more the hero smites;
I've made my heroes smite more blows
Than ever Haggard's smote,
Yet Haggard gets two thousand pounds,
And I a ten-pound note!

Now why this difference there should be
Is difficult to say!
There's someting rotten in the State
Of Denmark, anyway!
The "Graces" praised in generous terms
The last romance I wrote,
Yet Haggard gets two thousand pounds,
And I a ten-pound note!

And, perhaps, some uncharitable persons might think that more than enough!

BICYCLE PALACE FOR 1900.

The Paris Exposition of 1900, it is stated, will have a unique building in a bicycle palace. In every feature of the structure marked recognition of the bicycle will be embodied.

The plans, which just have just been favorably considered by the committee on buildings, were developed by M. Paul Lemay, a wheelman of considerable note abroad, who has worked upon the idea for months past.

The palace itself will be an unusual structure. The interior will not be broken up into apartments to any extent. It will be used for the display of the wheel in all its forms, from the first crude two-wheeled walking machine to the delicate mechanism which will mark the improved wheel at the close of the present century.

The exact dimensions of the palace have not yet been decided upon, but the plans outline a structure that will accommodate 7,000 persons on the ground floor. There is an aim at the Gothic in exterior appearance—that is, as far as the Gothic can be produced with the several parts of a bicycle. The ground surrounding the structure will be circular, with paths like spokes leading to the common center. All the windows are to be circular, with spoke frames, and with a small colored circular pane in the centre indicative of the hub.

The main entrance will be entirely of marble cut in the form of immense bicycle forks, while overhead will rest a huge handle-bar of burnished steel. A number of smaller rooms will lead off from the main floor, separated only by festooned curtains, which will be made entirely of network, as the material usually used in the chain guard on the ladies bicycle.

At either end of the main floor will be a monster wheel, with illuminated tires. These monster wheels will revolve from the time the Exposition opens until its close. Apart from the light produced in this manner, the only illumination will be large bicycle lamps. Every seat in the building will be made of parts of a bicycle, though many of them will be so arranged as to be far more comfortable than the very latest in saddles. Curved and straight handle bars will be used for backs, and cushion wheels in some cases for seats, while the chairs will be held up by different parts of the frame.

The rare exhibits will be guarded from the visitors' curious touch by a series of cycle chains, and the lecturers, of whom there will be a plentiful supply, will travel about the building on the fastest wheels. Refreshments will be served by a busy corps of attendants mounted on bicycles, and it is premised that the manner in which these gentlemen will conduct their evolutions will be truly remarkable.

Each pillar of the building will be decorated with sprockets, and surrounded at short distances by tires. Even the floor will represent the wheel. Circular tiles are to be inlaid with spokes, and the triangles formed by the meeting of every three circles will be filled by tiles representing small cycle frames. There will, of course, be a lively tingling of bicycle bells, this being the only form of signaline that will be allowed in the building. Every kind of bell, from the silver-toned tingle to the ambulance light gong, will be used.

All the doors are to be locked at night with bicycle locks, and a number of special gendarmes will patrol the grounds on wheels.

The main floor is to be kept clear for the public performances and contests. There will be only one exhibit in the center of the room. This will consist of a number of the very latest inventions of the bicycle world. The whole will be surrounded by a monster electric unicycle, the invention of a Parisian electrician. This feature is subject to change in case a more advanced invention is received before the Exposition opens.

The roof of the building will be festooned, the girders being made of steel, with every conceivable part of a bicycle woven into the designs. Orders have already been placed in England for the manufacture of all the pottery to be used in the building. Every piece will be made bicycle fashion; cups, saucers, plates—in fact, even the forks will represent the wheel, being only two-pronged, and made in the manner of bicycle forks.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

In their *Freight Circular* issued yesterday Messrs. Lamke and Rogge report as follows:—

During the period under review a comparatively large business, for this year, has again been transacted and rates of freight, generally speaking, are well maintained.

STEAM-FREIGHTS:—From Saigon to Japan some fresh chartering has come to pass, a number of Indo-China boats to the extent of 9,000 tons capacity for Kobe and 2,500 tons for Yokohama having been taken up at 35 cents per picul for Kobe and 36 cents per picul for Yokohama, loading between 20th of February to about 10th of March, next. In addition several Japanese steamers are said to be settled in Japan at lower rates. For the time being, charterers have withdrawn from the market, but contracts are by no means filled yet and some fresh enquiry is likely to spring up before long. From this port to Japan there is also less demand and lower rates had to be accepted, viz: 17 cents per picul and less, but it is perhaps only natural that after the very strong demand that existed previously some temporary reaction should set in.—From Saigon to this port, there is nothing doing just now for prompt tonnage and what little old grain may be left is shipped by the regularly plying steamers. As regards the new crop, latest Saigon advices have it, that very unseasonable rains have set in, which in some districts may have caused serious damage, the extent of which is however not known as yet. Apart from contracts for Japan, about 35,000 tons have been contracted for shipment to Europe.—From Saigon to Singapore, some chartering has been done at 17 cents per picul and for Java there is a small enquiry at 24 cents per picul resulting so far in the settlement of one steamer; shipment in both directions first half of January. From Bangkok to this, the demand has likewise slackened; a fresh settlement is reported at 23/28 cents per picul but this rate is no longer obtainable and business is likely to remain quiet until the local rice market has changed for the better. Coal freights from Japan ports are unchanged but fairly steady at $1.60 to $1.65 per ton Moji or Kuchinotzu to this and the subjoined list contains a fair number of fresh settlements. From Hongay to this, some business has been done at $1.50 per ton and for Swatow at $2 per ton. On monthly terms, three fresh Charters have been effected at very fair rates, particulars below. Business generally has been and may yet be hampered a little by the Christmas and New Year holidays and more particularly by the near approach of the Chinese New Year but prospects continue promising and the amount of disengaged tonnage being small, rates of freight are likely to rule steady at least as far as the near future, say the spring season, is concerned.

SAIL-FREIGHTS.—No change of any moment has taken place. The berth for New York is now occupied by only two ships but no disposition is shewn by shippers to crowd upon this engagements and rates are quite nominal. For Baltimore the Am. ship *Standard*, shortly due from Amoy, is advertised to load, her charter having been effected at home. The *St. Catherine* has completed her loading and will sail today. The Brit. bq. *West York* is reported settled for Callao, but particulars of charter have not transpired as yet.

COASTWISE:—There is hardly anything doing at the moment. A vessel might be placed from Rajang to Shanghai, but at a very low figure.

Amoy, December 30th, 1897.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Recalling the recent discussion of the bimetallic negotiations I call attention to a few statements from champions of the "single standard" as set forth in the *Economist* of London. They will serve to show how untenable are the arguments frequently resorted to by enthusiasts and even writers of recognised standing.

The Editor of the *Economist* in a studied article (date Sept 25—97) takes special exceptions to the then proved action of the Bank of England on its reserved fund. He deplores the fact that among the influential managers of that great institution there are those who possess "bimetallic proclivities," hence not to be counted on "to act prudently when questions effecting the maintenance of our single gold standard arises." Just as if "our single gold standard" was a virtue to be guarded and never questioned, even though "influential managers" of the greatest financial institution in the world should decide that its maintenance was not for the best interests of all the people as compared with the selfish interest of a few thousand money kings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Let us turn to the arguments employed by this financial oracle. He cites the fact that the bank managers referred to their former offer in 1881 to take a similar step, *i. e.*, hold one fifth its reserve in silver under certain conditions, then adds: "It does not at all follow however that what was excusable as expedient fifteen years ago is so now." He cites that in 1881 the silver production amounted to only 90,000,000 ounces while now it is 170,000,000 ounces, hence the hopeless attempt to raise the value of silver relative to the old ratio of 15½ to 1." Again, I quote: "In 1881 the average price of silver (relative to gold) was close upon 52 pence per ounce, while now it is little letter than 25 pence; that decline was mainly due to the great increase that has taken place in the production of the white metal."

The above argument is so frequently encountered and ensnares so many unwary readers that I ask your attention to it for a moment and also the fact that this same writer in the next paragraph supplies us with material for its complete overthrow.

In 1881, before the recent adverse acts of various nations, according to the *Economist*, silver was worth 52 pence gold per ounce. That is, as measured by gold 1 ounce of silver was worth 52 pence gold. Then skipping over sixteen years it seems that silver is only worth 25 pence gold per ounce. It turns to the production and sees that silver has increased over 90 per cent. Hence its conclusion that as measured by gold the price should decline fifty per cent. since the production has almost doubled. This seems logical, as sophistry sometimes seems to be good logic and passes unchallenged.

But let us go on through the *Economist's* carefully prepared review. As if anticipating the familiar argument of bimetallists, that there is not sufficient gold for the increasing business of the world, and seeking to meet it, the writer would allay apprehension on this line, which he seems to share himself, by showing that the production of gold is increasing so rapidly that he hopes it will meet the demand. Mark his words: "The production of gold which in 1881 amounted to about £20,060,000 has increased year by year until now it amounts to over £40,000,000, and it is growing larger month by month."

If there is any one proposition upon which political economists all agree it is that relative supply and cost govern prices when we measure one commodity by another. In 1881 we measured the price of silver in denominations of gold. According to the *Economist* silver increased 90 per cent in the next sixteen years, by the same authority gold increased a little over 100 per cent in the same time. The absolute difference at the time the *Economist* gave its figures justified an advance in silver over the price of 1881. The production of gold continues to increase with an accelerated speed, while silver is as surely falling off in its production.

Has not the *Economist* furnished an absolute refutation of its own arguments? Relatively speaking the gold supply following the Californian and Australian discoveries caused silver to appreciate forty years ago. If other and ulterior influences were not at work silver would to day be worth more than in 1881, or more than 52 pence per ounce.

What are those external influences which have caused silver to decline fifty per cent as compared with gold, while the relative production by the law of supply and demand, by the theories of all economists, by every reasonable hypothesis should have resulted in a slight advance over the price in 1881.

Here too the *Economist* comes to our aid and supplies the historical facts which enable us to discover the influences at work; the enormous difference between conditions in 1881, and in 1897.

"Austria-Hungary, Russia and Japan," again quoting from the same article, "have all become converted to the single gold standard and have been at great trouble and expense to accumulate large stocks of the metal." He should have added the closing of the mints in India and recent adverse legislation in the United States and the picture would have been more complete; England, France and Germany alone were not able to accomplish much toward the ruin of silver as a money metal, but with all the mints of great commercial nations closed to it; with the demand reduced almost to the requirements of science and the arts; with every possible obstacle thrown in the way of its free circulation, is there any wonder that the price should decline? Rather wonder that it has withstood the onslaught so well.

There are evidently men in charge of the Bank of England who understand these things thoroughly and see through the sophistry of the *Economist* and who are in accord with any move that promises to give the world a currency sufficiently expansive to meet the increasing demands of trade. They see the grasping selfishness of the men who would by decreasing the amount of money increase its purchasing power until their capital, which is always money, absolutely controls the products of all labor. When they speak for justice, the tenth pieces of money-bags may be rolled open to use the whip upon those influential managers who possess bimetallic proclivities with the deplorable result that has followed the recent efforts to give the world a broader and better circulating medium.

Amoy, December 30th, 1897.

MERCANTILE MARINE AFFAIRS.

SHIPMASTERS IN CONFERENCE.

The meetings of the representatives of the four recognised Shipmasters' and Officers' Associations are always worthy of note, in that they indicate a combination of class interests and a determination of purpose, working conjointly for the benefit of the whole. Matters of Imperial import affecting the Service are discussed, and even local affairs involving important principles are dealt with by a four-fold combination in this form. The advantages of these mutual gatherings are obvious. They ensure unity of purpose and joint action, where otherwise it is possible the Societies might be working at cross-purposes. They represent the Masters and Officers of the Mercantile Marine practically as one voice, and therefore present a much stronger case to the Government and Parliament. A meeting of the Shipmasters' and Officers' Federation was held in London recently; there being present representatives of the M.M.S.A., the Sunderland Association, the London Society, and the Scottish Association, Captain James Price being in the chair. Among other subjects discussed the following may be specially mentioned:—

CERTIFICATED OFFICERS BILL.

One of the principal objects of the Bill—the three officers clause—has always been strongly opposed by the Shipowners, and the expediency of dropping this clause in the Bill, upon the chance of getting the Alien clause through, has frequently been discussed. But, as the Majority Report of the Manning Committee practically covered the ground, and as an assurance had been received from the President of the Board of Trade that undermanning would also include under-Officering in the Manning Act, it was felt that the time had arrived when all our efforts should be directed upon the Alien clause alone. The Bill in this form will be exceedingly short, and once it became law the striking anomaly of a British ship, owned by a British subject, commanded and officered by men of foreign nationality, would be done away with, and some hundreds of foreign Officers would have to give up their berths to British Certificated men out of employment, of whom there are many hundreds. The Bill in the next Parliamentary Session (commencing 8th February, 98) will therefore be introduced as a Flag Bill, and, as a considerable section of the shipowners have expressed their sympathy with its object, it should stand a good chance of becoming law.—*Mercantile Marine Reporter.*

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer	30.165
Thermometer	59.4
Humidity	74.6
Rainfall	1.67

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

	On data at 10 a.m.	On data at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29 99	29 98
Thermometer	65	66
Humidity	88	87
Rainfall	0.08	.....

TO-DAY.

Friday, 31st December, 1897.
(St. Silvester.)

Chinese—*8th of 12th moon of 23rd year of Kwong-sü.*
(Great Buddhistic Festival.)
Jewish—*6th Tebet, 5658.*
Mohammedan—*6th Shaaban, 1315.*
Sun—*Rises* ..... *6hr. 37min.*
Sets ..... *5hr. 21min.*
Moon—*First Quarter 8hr. 3min. a.m.*
High water—*Morning* ..... *1hr. 17min.*
Afternoon ..... *8hr. 39min.*
Low water—*Morning* ..... *8hr. 30min.*
Afternoon ..... *9hr. 56min.*

ANNIVERSARIES.

1862—The Hongkong Town Clock first started to usher in 1863.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 1st January, 1898.
Chinese—*9th of 12th moon of 23rd year of Kwang-sü.*
Jewish—*7th Tebet, 5658.*
Mohammedan—*7th Shaaban, 1315.*
Sun—*Rises* ..... *6hr. 30min.*
Sets ..... *5hr. 21min.*
High water—*Morning* ..... *3hr. 6min.*
Afternoon ..... *4hr. 27min.*
Low water—*Morning* ..... *9hr. 7min.*
Afternoon ..... *11hr. 8min.*

ANNIVERSARIES.

1848—End of the Kaffir War.
1856—Armed attack on Jardine's Bazaar, Hongkong.
1865—Messageries Maritimes steamers started to run to China.
1868—Kobe and Osaka opened to foreign trade.
1872—Overland Telegraph through Russia opened.
1877—Her Majesty the Queen proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi.
1884—Hongkong Observatory opened.
1885—Telegraphic communication established with Tonkin.
1886—British annexation of Upper Burmah.
1888—Establishment of bonded warehouses in Shanghai.
1891—Death of Prince Ch'un, father of the Emperor Kwang-sü.
1895—Dr. Jameson surrendered at Krugersdorp.
1897—Chief Justice Carrington knighted.

Sunday, 2nd January, 1898.
Chinese—*10th of 12th moon of 23rd year of Kwang-sü.*
Jewish—*8th Tebet, 5658.*
Mohammedan—*8th Shaaban, 1315.*
Sun—*Rises* ..... *6hr. 30min.*
Sets ..... *5hr. 21min.*
High water—*Morning* ..... *4hr. 57min.*
Afternoon ..... *5hr. 11min.*
Low water—*Morning* ..... *9hr. 40min.*
Afternoon ..... *none*

ANNIVERSARIES.

1706—The Emperor Kang-hi sent the Jesuit Father Bouvet as his Envoy to the Pope.
1862—The schooner *Henrietta Louise* plundered by pirates outside the Lyee-mun Pass.
1880—Imperial Decree disgracing Ch'ung How issued.
1884—First election by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce of a Member of Council.
1888—Loss of the *Hak-lin* on Big Island.
1896—Earthquake at Khaikhal, Persia; 300 lives lost.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW,—1st January.

Indian mail due.
New Year's Day. All Banks, Insurance, and Government offices closed.
Volunteer gun practice at the bay east of Deep Water Bay during the day.
New rules for the examination of mates and engineers come into force.

SHARE MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

China Sugars $162, buyers; Hongkong Fires $365; Raubs $22½, buyers; Oilvers "A" $19, sales; Do do. "B" $8½, sales; Great Easterns $3.10, sales and buyers; Watsons $12, sales.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:
Indian *(Chalydra)* to-morrow.
French *(Yarra)* 3rd prox.
American *(Gaelic)* 3rd prox.
Australian *(Australian)* 6th prox.
American *(City of Peking)* 15th prox.

* * *

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tantalus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive here on or about Tuesday, the 4th prox.

* * *

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 2 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Menmuir	steamer,	from	Kobe
Tatyleh	"	"	Saigon
Glenfalloch	"	"	Singapore
Haitan	"	"	Foochow
Sullberg	"	"	Haiphong
Devawongse	"	"	Bangkok
Dagmar	"	"	Canton
Standard	ship	"	Amoy
Santa Cruz	schooner	"	Pellew Isls

Aggregating 9,993 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Fuping	steamer,	for	Shanghai
Thales	"	"	Taiwanfoo
Taiwan	"	"	Shanghai
Rosetta	"	"	Yokohama
Latimbro	"	"	Bombay
Arteka Maru	"	"	Kutchinotzu
St. Catherine	ship	"	Baltimore

Aggregating 9,469 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Morwe (H.I.G.M.S.)	at	Kowloon Dock
Lyemoon	"	" "
Oslo	"	" "
Hermann	"	" "
West York	"	Cosmopolitan "
Ingraban	"	" "

SWATOW.

	Arrivals.	*from*	*Agents.*
Dec. 28	*Thales*	Amoy	J. M. & Co
28	*Fl Dorado*	Chefoo	J. M. & Co.
28	*Choysang*	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
29	*Tungchow*	Hongkong	B. & S.
29	*C. Hock Kian*	Amoy	L.Y.S. & Co.
29	*Nanyang*	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
30	*Haitan*	Amoy	J. M. & Co.
30	*Kiangpak*	H & C'kiang	Tung Kee
30	*P. Chom Kiao*	H'kong	B. & S.
	Departures.	*for*	*Agents.*
Dec. 28	*Thales*	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
28	*Choysang*	Shanghai	J. M. & Co.
29	*Tungchow*	Amoy & S'hai	B. & S.
29	*C. Hock Kian*	Straits	L.Y.S. & Co.
30	*Nanyang*	Amoy	J. M. & Co.
30	*Haitan*	Hongkong	J. M. & Co.
30	*El Dorado*	Shanghai	J. M. & Co.

IN PORT—*P. Chom Kiao, Kiangpak.*

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—30th November—*Diomed, Oanfa, Ceres, Senta, Glanusk.* 3rd Dec.—*Benlarig Pingsuey, Sachsen, Yarra, Chanes, Dordogne.* 7th December—*Argyll, Irene, Glenartney, Amphitrite, Duke Richmers, Ormell, St. Ronald.* 10th December—*Gerda, Nestor, Tantalus, Ataka, Cowrie.* 14th December—*Oceana.* 17th December—*Glengarry, Ocianian, Oolong.* 21st December—*Ningchow, Prussian, Maria Richmers, Prometheus.* 24th December—*Carmarthenshire, Maria Valeria, Montlaus.* 28th December—*Sydney, Maria Tobsen, Cam, Tiger.*

HOMEWARD—7th December—*Caledonian.* 14th December—*Gisela, Shanghai, Sunda.* 21st December—*St. Ninian.* 24th December—*Wally.* 28th December—*Bayern.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis* that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the suffer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

Hotels.

I SAY! HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD.
THE OLD MAN'S ON DECK AGAIN
AT
THOMAS'S GRILL ROOMS.

WHATS' THE MATTER WITH THIS TARIFF!—

BREAKFAST	$ 0.75
TIFFIN	.75
DINNER	1.00
3 MEALS DAILY (Monthly Rate)	40.00
1 TIFFIN "	15.00
1 DINNER "	20.00
TIFFIN & DINNER "	30.00
BREAKFAST & TIFFIN "	25.00
BREAKFAST & DINNER "	28.00

BEST OF VIANDS SERVED IN THE BEST OF STYLES.
J. E. GOODCHILD
57] Manager.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.
Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.
Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.
BILLIARDS.
P. BOHM,
Proprietor & Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [35

Intimations.

KUHN & KOMOR,
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA
and
36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1896. [457

THE LEADING CATERERS.
COMPARE OUR
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and
LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [1345

Intimations.

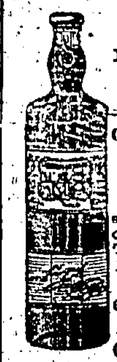
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
SUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
WEAK STOMACH,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
DISORDERED LIVER,
AND FEMALE AILMENTS,
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.
50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:—
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.
SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EMPIRE of CHINA:—
WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG. [91

F. CAZANOVE,
BORDEAUX.



GOLD MEDALS
Bordeaux, 1882. Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR
OF THE REVEREND FATHER
A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES of the STOMACH and FACILITATES the DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN
MOKA-KINA of Dr. GOLZ.
CREME DE MANDARINE.
AVELINE ANISETTE SUPERFINE.
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THAMES,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Himalaya.*
From Zanzibar, *ex* S.S. *Patna.*
From Australia, *ex* S.S. *Victoria.*
From Tuticorin *ex* S.S. *Asha.*
From Persian Gulf, *ex* S.S. *Patna, Simla* and *Kapurthala.*
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd January at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1-w 5

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CEYLON,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Italy, *ex* S.S. *Sutlej.*
From Madras, *ex* S.S. *Loodiana.*
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1-w 4

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MOGUL,"
FROM PORTLAND, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1-w 4

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1897. [1-w 4

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

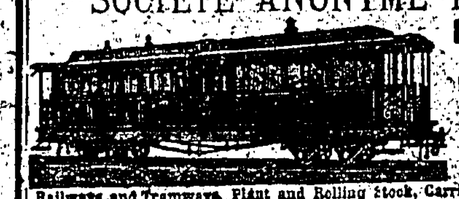
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TAMBA MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WEDNESDAY, 5th January, at 4 P.M.
HAKATA MARU ..... R. Nivison	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 7th January, at 4 P.M.
.....	KOBE	

Branch Office at No. 7 Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1897. [1664



SOCIETE ANONYME DE TRAVAUX DYLE ET BACALAN

Capital: £300,000

Head Office: 15, Avenue Hatignon, Paris

WORKS IN EUROPE:
at Bordeaux (BACALAN), France
at Louvain (DYLE), Belgium

Railways and Tramways, Plant and Rolling Stock, Carriages and Waggons, Wheels, Wheels and Axles combined, Permanent Bridges for Railways, Permanent and portables (demountables) Bridges for Roads, Girders and metallic Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines, Dredgers.

CONTRACTORS FOR Constructing and Working Railways and Tramways



Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Hongkong.

...ion

is the most successful means for building up a weakened system. It is easily assimilated, and often cures advanced stages of this dreadful disease. — Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

WANTED.

ADVERTISER wants to buy a BICYCLE in Good Condition. Must be cheap.
Apply CYCLE,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897.

POSTAGE STAMP EXHIBITION

during the Christmas Season
Commencing on
MONDAY, the 20th December, 1897.

THE attention of Collectors and others is specially directed to the

EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS

of all kinds at the stall of

MESSRS. GRACA & CO.

IN

HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Rare Colonial, Foreign and China Provincial Postage Stamps in used and unused condition.

XMAS 1897 NOVELTY

Cheap Philatelic Packets containing a varied assortment of Postage Stamps for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1897. [1872

HEAD OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
The Lea Line,
Wanstead, Bowrington.

SPECIAL PATENT
Without Competition.

ORDINARY CEMENTIGHT—For Buildings of Stone, Brick and Plastered Lime, Cement, &c., &c.

CEMENTIGHT OIL PAINT, No. 1—Advantageously used for all Metallic Work—Steamers, &c., &c.

CEMENTIGHT OIL PAINT, No. 2—Made with unchangeable Colours, for all applications.

CEMENTIGHT OIL [illegible], protecting Wood from White Ants, Dampness, &c., &c.

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents for CHINA and JAPAN.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1897. [1696

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE.

WANTED at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.—Address, Manufacturing Company, 8, Red Lion Court, London, E.C. [1908

IMPERIAL KWANGTUNG LOAN OF 1894.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PART PRINCIPAL.

(FIFTH ISSUE.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warrants for Interest on, and re-payment of Part Principal of, the Bonds of the IMPERIAL KWANGTUNG LOAN OF 1894 will be ready for delivery on the 3rd January, 1898, (the due date, and January, being SUNDAY) at the Office of the Imperial Maritime Customs, Canton.

E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 30th December, 1897. [1929

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1897. [1

Auction.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 538.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,
the 4th day of January, 1898, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1920

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1898, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Four Lots of CROWN LAND, together with Building Material thereon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No.	Locality	Area	Upset Price	Deposit
1	Inland of Kennedy Town Lot 7,020	Square Ft. Building Ground	$	$
2	Inland of Kennedy Town Lot 7,021	Square Ft. Building Ground	$	$
3	Inland of Kennedy Town Lot 7,022	Square Ft. Building Ground	$	$
4	Inland of Kennedy Town Lot 7,023	Square Ft. Building Ground	$	$

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOCHOW,"

Captain Blackburne, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1897. [1928

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 2nd January, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1897. [1927

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain [illegible], will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1897. [1933

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and *vice versa*.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1897. [1931

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MYRMIDON,"

Captain Rowlson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th January.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897. [1851

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"YARROWDALE,"

Captain G. Gedder, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th January, 1898.

To be followed by the

S.S. "HANSEAT" on or about 31st Jan., 1898.
S.S. "LYDERHORN" on or about 15th Feb., 1898.
S.S. "ORWELL" on or about 28th Feb., 1898.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1897. [1855

MOGUL-WARRACK-WILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"

to sail about the 15th January, 1898.

S.S. "ARGYLL," about 5th Feb., 1898.
S.S. "GHAZEE," about 20th Feb., 1898.
S.S. "LE NOX," about 10th March, 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1913

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Extra Steamship

"DARMSTADT"

will be despatched as above on or about the 13th of February, 1898.

To be followed by the

"CREFELD"

on or about the 13th of March, 1898.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1897. [1914

SAILING VESSEL.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 1,100 A1 American Ship

"NEW YORK,"

Peabody, Master, shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, [illegible],
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1897.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC

OF

PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

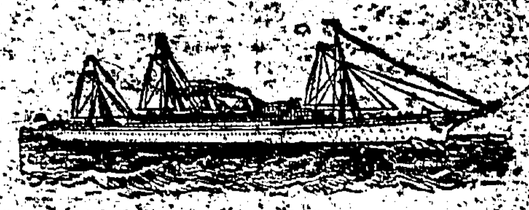
Over 300 Medical Certificates certifying to its great Strengthening Invigorating Properties and Exquisite Purity of Taste.

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Sole Agents for Hongkong:
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1860. [1

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1897.  1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—14,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. H. Eyles, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., 1898.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. C. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., 1898.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lay, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., 1898.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 10 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and making connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS, the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Book, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1897.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Honolulu).....	Saturday, 15th Jan.
Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....	Thursday, 3rd Feb., at Noon.
Belgic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	Thursday, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 15th Jan., 1898, at Daylight.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all lines Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-entering at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versâ) within one Year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through tickets for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office (Pier No. 1) up to 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Cancelled Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1897.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, GENERAL IRONMONGERS, OILMEN AND PAINTERS.

GENUINE [illegible] BRAND, PAINT, LAUNCHES &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKEY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Inland Sea and Yokohama	Thursday, 6th Jan., at Noon.
City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Tuesday, 25th Jan., at Noon.
China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu).....	Saturday, 12th Feb., at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1898, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all lines Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office (Pier No. 1) up to 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Cancelled Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Freights will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Cancelled Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1897. [1

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES' FLUID
THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

SANITARY DISINFECTANT SOAP

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Sole Proprietors.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [1

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Columbia	2,605	A. Gow	Jan. 11.
Tacoma	1,540	A. Dixon	Feb. 1.
Victoria	3,167	J. Panton, R.N.R.	Feb. 22.
Olympia	1,691	Dobson	Mar. 15.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,
IN CONNECTION WITH
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mogul	1,054	W. H. Wright	Jan. 1.
Pakoma	[illegible]	A. Gow	Feb. 8.
Leelanaw	[illegible]	E. Porter	Mar. 8.
Mogul	1,054	W. H. Wright	Mar. 29.

Calling at HONOLULU. Not calling SHANGHAI.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardess Carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by this of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £38.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and *one copy* should be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1897. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Prinz Heinrich	Tuesday...	4th Jan.
Preussen	Tuesday...	1st Feb.
Sachsen	Tuesday...	1st March.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1898, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Capt. O. Clippers, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 1st Jan. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd Jan., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 3rd Jan. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Liquor will be washed on board.

For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1897. [1818

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"THAMES,"

Captain E. R. Dowell, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

All Cargo for France and London will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to
H. ARTICHIP,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1897. [5

Printed and Published by CHESNEY BELCHAMBER, at No. 5, Ice House Hill, in the City of Victoria, in Hongkong.